1	REPORTER'S RECORD
2	VOLUME 2 OF 21 VOLUME(S)
3	TRIAL COURT CAUSE NO. 1376 COURT OF APPEALS
4	COURT OF APPEALS CASE NO. 02-14-00412:36:05 PM DEBRA SPISAK
5	Clerk
6	THE STATE OF TEXAS) IN THE 372ND JUDICIAL)
7)
8)
9	VS.) DISTRICT COURT)
10	
11)
12	THOMAS OLIVAS) TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS
13	
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15	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
16	PRETRIAL HEARING
17	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
18	On the 29th day of January, 2014, the following
19	proceedings came on to be heard in the above-entitled and numbered cause before the Honorable Scott Wisch,
20	Presiding Judge, held in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas;
21	Proceedings reported by computerized machine shorthand with assisted realtime transcription.
22	
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24	KAREN B. MARTINEZ, CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER Official Court Reporter
25	372nd Judicial District Court Tarrant County, Texas

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1	CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX			
2	Volume 2 of 21			
3	PRETRIAL HEARING			
4	January 29, 2014 Page			
5	The Court Calls Case For Trial6	2		
6	Motion to Suppress 7			
7	STATE'S WITNESSES Direct Cross Dire	Vol.		
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Stewart, Detective Byron 19,81 53 Easley, Detective Daniel 88 106 Both Sides Rest and Close	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 Vol.		
21	Easley, Detective Daniel 88 106	2		
22	Stewart, Detective Byron 19,81 53	2		
23				
24				
25				

1		EXHIBITS			
2	QTATE'	S PRETRIAL			
3	NO.	DESCRIPTION	<u>OFFERED</u>	ADMITTED	<u>V0L</u> .
4	* 1	Video Disc (Tarrant-1376698R-RR-SXPT1	12 .mp4)	12	2
5	* 1A	Transcript to SX PT 1	13	13	2
6	* 2	Video Disc (Tarrant-1376698R-RR-SXPT2	12 .mp4)	12	2
7	* 2A	Transcript to SX PT 2	13	13	2
8 9	* 3	Video Disc (Tarrant-1376698R-RR-SXPT3	12 .mp4)	12	2
10	* 3A	Transcript to SX PT 3	13	13	2
11	* 4	Copy of Miranda Card	32	32	2
12	* 5	Consent to Search	35	36	2
13	* 6	Consent to Search	35	36	2
14	* 7	Consent to Search	35	36	2
15	* 8	Consent to Search	35	36	2
16	* 9	Consent to Search	35	36	2
17	* 10	Xerox Photograph	42	43	2
18	* 11	Xerox Photograph	42	43	2
19	* 12	Xerox Photograph	42	43	2
20	* 13	Xerox Photograph	42	43	2
21	* 14	Xerox Photograph	42	43	2
22	* 15	Xerox Photograph	42	43	2
23	* 16	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2
24	* 17	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2
25	* 18	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2

1	* 19	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2
2	* 20	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2
3	* 21	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2
4	* 22	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2
5	* 23	Xerox Photograph	44	45	2
6 7	DEFENDA <u>NO</u> .	ANT'S PRETRIAL <u>DESCRIPTION</u>	OFFERED	ADMITTED	VOI .
8	* 1	List of Names Provided	OTTERED	<u> ADITITIED</u>	<u> </u>
9		by the State	75	75	2
10	(*) De	notes an exhibit designated	for the	record or	nly.
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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 Wednesday, January 29, 2014 10:10 a.m. 3 (OPEN COURT, DEFENDANT PRESENT) THE COURT: Prior to proceeding in what's 4 5 technically 1352014R, originally indicted as 1298688D, 6 both styled State of Texas versus Thomas Olivas, 7 documents have been prepared, served, request for notice 8 made, actual response to request for notice given, a lot of legal paperwork was properly filed in the original 9 10 cause number, the 688D, last three digits. The case was 11 reindicted, and the 014R, which is the case that will 12 actually be tried, has some additional motions, legal 13 documents, subpoenas. And I told the parties, the clerk 14 of the court, everyone understands, that if these cases 15 involve an appeal of any legal issues by either side, that the record of both cause numbers shall be 16 17 incorporated and forwarded upon proper request and be 18 made part of the record, instead of kill trees and 19 simply redundantly refile, reserve subpoenas, reissue 20 And the parties are all in agreement with that notices. 21 procedure and in fact requested it. 22 Is that accurate, State? 23 MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Defense? 25 MS. KEENE: It is, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Secondly, we're here for a motion to suppress in the 1352014R number, but there are two motions filed in the original 688D number of which one will be incorporated for purposes of our pretrial hearing, the other has been superseded by the new motion in the new cause number.

There is a motion to suppress evidence.

It's just styled Motion to Suppress. It's file-marked November the 4th of 2013. And it addresses evidence seized, physical evidence or photographs taken. That motion -- there's a new motion to suppress evidence that's filed that addresses that issue in the new cause number.

And I understand the Defense believes that motion to be superseded by their new motion in the new cause number. Is that correct?

MS. KEENE: That's true, Judge.

THE COURT: And there's another motion filed in the original cause number called Motion to Suppress Statements, and I've been advised that motion is also partially covered by a new superseding motion, but for purposes of law, the Defense wants the Court to consider and the State to be on notice that in addition to the grounds in the new motion, they're also serving the state statutory and constitutional grounds to suppress

1 statements that are alleged of the original motion but 2 aren't set out in the motion but factually the issues 3 will be addressed in the new motion. Is that accurate? Does the new motion cover 4 5 the issues and there's just some law that you've asserted in the prior motion that's not in the new 6 7 motion and you want that incorporated? 8 Let's take a break. 9 (Discussion off the record) THE COURT: On the record. 10 11 We're hearing one motion to suppress for 12 purposes of a hearing that addresses evidence and 13 statements purportedly made by the Defendant under various circumstances, but in addition to the law cited 14 15 in writing, any law either side wants to argue and bring 16 to the Court's attention of course is fair game, and 17 you're specifically wanting to incorporate the state 18 statutory and constitutional grounds to suppress the 19 statements that are in your original motion that somehow 20 the computer left out of your amended motion? 21 MS. KEENE: Correct. 22 THE COURT: All right. And the State 23 understands that and is prepared to deal with that? 24 MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: All right. Then I'm going to

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close the original file and will allow the parties to argue why the state constitution and statutes either support or detract from the legality of any statements, and I'll consider any law. And, plus, in all fairness to the good lawyers who represent both sides in this case, there's no rule that says you can't bring up any applicable law at any time as a matter of argument. But the facts of the original motions in the original case are addressed by the new motion only, and so I'll only hear the motion in the new cause number and decide all the issues that are plead that deal with evidence and statements. All right. Anything for the record either side needs to cover before we proceed with the motion to suppress? MS. KEENE: No, sir. MR. ROUSSEAU: No, sir. THE COURT: And, I guess, for the record, there's a second motion to suppress styled First Amended Motion to Suppress that deals with issues that don't involve the testimony and issues raised by the original motion and those will be dealt with once the first motion is clear. MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Then...

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MR. ROUSSEAU: First of all, Your Honor,
just for clarification, just so we're clear, I delivered
to you yesterday three discs accompanied by three
transcripts that -- well, anyway, three transcripts.
The first two discs and the first few transcripts all
come from an interview done on March 21st, 2011 at
Grapevine Police Department which would be the day
following -- the morning -- the day following the
offense. And have you had a chance to review all of
those?
            THE COURT: Actually --
            MR. ROUSSEAU: I'm sorry. State's Pretrial
Exhibit 1 and State's Pretrial Exhibit 2.
            THE COURT: Actually, that's -- you hadn't
said that, but you've clarified that.
            At the request of the parties I was provided
three sets of documents and three DVDs, digital video
discs, all purporting to show an interview of the person
I now recognize in court as the same person on the face
of those interviews, and, actually, I'm seeing ready-to-
be-sworn other people who might have appeared on those
interviews, and they're marked State's Pretrial
Exhibit 1 and that one is also labeled "Interview Part
One, 3/21/11, "March 21st, 2011. State's Pretrial
Exhibit 2 is marked and it says "Interview Part Two,
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3/21/2011". Attached to each disc, or vice versa, was what appears to be a transcription of the interview, "part one" labeled in the upper right-hand corner of the first page that corresponds to State's Pretrial Exhibit 1, which is a 44-page document. "Part two" is labeled in black ink in the upper right-hand corner. It's a 43-page document. And there's a third disc -might as well put this in the record now -- labeled State's Pretrial Exhibit 3. It's described on the face of the DVD in Sharpie as "arrest interview" or maybe "post-arrest interview, 9/24/12," and there is a transcription of that interview that doesn't have "part one" or "part two" on it, but in the upper left-hand corner says "Olivas, Thomas," cause number and "Interview 9/24/2012, Officer BP Stewart," and it is a 46-page document. With a laptop computer and Apple iPhone earplugs, I watched, listened to and simultaneously reviewed on the transcript each and every one of these DVDs from what my opinion was pretty close to six hours with intermittent breaks. And, in all fairness, I tried

to do it yesterday earlier and with all the other court business and interruptions, I just gave it up and stayed here until 9:00 o'clock last night, almost, to get it done.

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I have made minor notes on the face of the transcripts to keep up with what's going on and an occasional highlight, and some of that was done just to make sure I would keep up with the transcript and I'm not losing pages. So no one should put any major significance into what I wrote. But I did write at the top of one "OJ in cuffs," so for reference, if I had to stop and start, means orange jumpsuit and was cuffed at the beginning of the tape, which refers to the 9/24 interview. But if you want to offer for purposes of the record at this time of this hearing State's Pretrial Exhibits 1, 2 and 3, the DVDs, if there's no authenticity issues, since everyone approved me looking at them in advance, you can get that out of the way and then you can just identify them. MR. ROUSSEAU: I would like to offer them for purposes of this hearing, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Is there any objection to State's Pretrial 1, State's Pretrial 2 or State's Pretrial 3 for purposes of this hearing? MS. KEENE: No, sir. THE COURT: All right. Then each of the DVDs as so identified is admitted into evidence. (State's Pretrial Exhibit No. 1-3 admitted)

1	THE COURT: Off the record.
2	(Discussion off the record)
3	THE COURT: On the record.
4	The transcript that is labeled "part one" in
5	the upper right-hand corner that was attached to State's
6	Exhibit Pretrial 1 now has a court reporter exhibit
7	sticker "State's Pretrial 1-A". The transcript that was
8	labeled "part two" in the upper right-hand corner and
9	also on the left-hand side has the original cause number
10	and the date of the interview in the upper left-hand
11	corner, as did the part one section, part two is now
12	labeled State's Pretrial 2 and that was the one 2-A
13	which came attached to Pretrial 2. And the transcript
14	that deals with the 9/24/12 interview in State's Exhibit
15	Pretrial 3 is now labeled on the bottom right-hand
16	corner as "State's Pretrial 3-A".
17	Does the State offer those for purposes of
18	the hearing?
19	MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Any objection?
21	MS. KEENE: None.
22	THE COURT: All right.
23	(State's Pretrial Exhibit No. 1A - 3A
24	admitted)
25	THE COURT: And the Court understands, and

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the law is clear, it's what you hear is what counts, not
what's on the transcript, but it's there as an aid.
And, also, quite frankly, since they're in evidence, if
the parties have things they wish to discuss in detail,
my record and rulings I might pencil in, with the
permission of the parties, "on page six, line..."
whatever of an exhibit. If that comes up, y'all can use
that for reference, and we'll use the transcripts to
keep track of what we're talking about and that will
make it easier on any subsequent court, if there is some
       They'll be at a bigger advantage versus scanning
through a DVD.
            MR. ROUSSEAU:
                           No objection to you marking
the transcript any way you need to, to help you make a
ruling, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: Agreed?
            MS. KEENE: Agreed.
            THE COURT: All right. And, again, let the
record reflect I've put a few little time things and
little notes and I had marked with a yellow highlighter
at different times and there's not any real significance
to that other than marking where I stopped if I took a
break and things like that. And I will be honest, every
now and then there was something that "hummmm" and I
might have just subconsciously marked as I listened,
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pretending, thinking I'm the lawyer and not the judge,
from having done both of your jobs, but the yellow
marking has no significance, and I put it there.
wasn't on the transcripts when they were delivered by
the State. Everything was black and white only. That's
my highlighter.
            All right. Then off we go -- off the
record.
            (Discussion off the record)
            THE COURT: Go ahead.
            MR. ROUSSEAU: I think we can get this out
of the way upfront.
            Your Honor, although I have -- we have these
statements that we've been talking about, something that
I discovered only this morning, frankly, Detective
Stewart brought it to my attention, is that on the day
of the arrest, the interview dated 9/24, when he was
providing the warnings mandated by 38.22, one of the
warnings was inadvertently omitted, the second warning,
the one regarding any statement he makes may be used
against him in court.
            I've done some research this morning.
preliminary research indicates to me that that causes me
to lose this statement. That being the case, I will not
be asking you for a ruling today. I will acknowledge to
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the Court that I believe right now today that the law is against me on that and that it will not be properly admissible in court.

I discussed this with the Defense and I'd ask permission just to continue my research after today and if I find anything to the contrary, perhaps revisit this when we get ready for trial, and I will bring it to anyone's attention if I do find anything. But I don't believe as I sit here today that that is an admissible interview.

THE COURT: And let me say, I've had this happen before, particularly with multiple interviews, and it's really easy to let it all run together, which by practice is have a little sheet of paper and check it off no matter how many millions of times you've done it. But I've had this happen probably three or four times over the course of 20 years in the umpire seat. It's always been multiple interview things, and the one they usually forget is "you can terminate the interview at any time." It happens. It's a human system; life happens.

I will say this. I will preserve everything that I've reviewed on that, if there were an issue to come up under an impeachment theory or some other legal theory that circumvents the 38.22 specific technical

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requirements. But the last time I looked at the law on
this, it was not a -- the substantial compliance is as
to what was said or how it was said, not to the fact it
wasn't said at all. And I think my guts tell me your
research to date is probably accurate unless there's
been something new.
            MR. ROUSSEAU: That's where I believe we
are, Your Honor, but I'll keep checking.
            THE COURT: Well, thanks for that.
            MR. ROUSSEAU: With that, I'm ready to call
Detective Stewart.
            THE COURT: All right. Come on up.
            You want the witness rule?
            MS. KEENE: Yes.
            THE COURT: I thought so.
            Why don't both of y'all come on up and I'll
swear you then put one of you back by the coffee pot.
            Each of you state your full, legal names for
Karen.
            THE WITNESS: Byron Stewart.
            THE WITNESS:
                          Daniel Wade Easley.
            THE COURT: All right. Each of you face me
and raise your right hand.
            (Two witnesses sworn)
            THE COURT: You both have been placed under
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    witness rules on occasions of prior testimony; is that
    correct?
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                THE WITNESSES: Yes. sir.
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                THE COURT: You understand what the rules
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    require, where you may and may not be, who you may and
6
    may not talk to and about what and in whose presence
7
    while the trial is in progress; is that correct?
8
                THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
9
                THE COURT: Was that a "yes" nod?
10
                THE WITNESS: Yes. sir.
11
                THE COURT: All right. Make sure you answer
12
    out loud and even if we all know what you mean.
13
                Then the rule is in place until this case
14
    actually gets tried, even though today will only be
15
    pretrial matters, and there will probably be a delay
16
    before the trial on the merits happens for evidentiary
17
    reasons. And so if I say something, you might know
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    about it, but if I say something now, I would be
19
    violating the rule. So y'all can talk individually to
20
    the lawyers about when the new trial date might be, but
21
    "mum" is the word unless you're speaking in private with
22
    the attorneys or their investigators about what you know
23
    in order to assist in their preparation or to prepare
24
    for your testimony.
25
                So you can come on up and have a seat.
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(Witness takes the stand) 1 THE COURT: And, Detective Easley, you can 2 3 go back by the coffee pot. 4 (Witness excused from courtroom) 5 DETECTIVE BYRON STEWART, 6 having been first duly sworn, testified as follows: 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ROUSSEAU: 8 9 Q. You are Detective Byron Stewart; is that correct? 10 Α. Yes, sir. 11 Q. Detective Stewart, are you a homicide detective 12 in the city of Arlington, Texas? 13 Α. Yes, sir. 14 Q. Okay. And have you --15 MR. ROUSSEAU: And with the Court's 16 permission, I'll lead a little bit to get to where we need to be. 17 18 MS. KEENE: Absolutely. 19 THE COURT: That's fine. 20 Q. (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) And have you been a homicide 21 detective for a lot of years? 22 Α. Yes, sir. 23 Q. I'll cut right to the chase then. Were you 24 assigned to investigate a capital murder, that is, a 25 murder involving two victims, that occurred at an

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    apartment in north Arlington on March the 20th of 2011?
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       Α.
           Yes, sir.
3
       Q.
           And did you -- ultimately did that investigation
    reveal that the victims' names in that case were
4
5
    Mechelle Gandy -- Mechelle, M-E-C-H-E-L-L-E, Gandy --
    and Asher Ryan Olivas?
6
7
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
8
       Q.
           And is it your understanding that Asher Olivas
9
    was the child of Mechelle Gandy?
10
       Α.
           Yes.
11
       Q.
           And did that homicide, those homicides,
12
    essentially consist of Ms. Gandy being murdered by
13
    cutting or stabbing at basically the same time that the
14
    apartment is being caught on fire which caused the death
15
    of the little baby?
16
           Yes, sir.
       Α.
17
       Q.
           The little baby being Asher Olivas?
18
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
19
       Q.
           So were you involved immediately, that is, from
20
    the start, from the beginning of the night of March 20th
21
    of 2011?
           Yes.
22
       Α.
           I want to move your attention somewhat forward in
23
       Q.
24
    the investigation. Did you become aware that the
25
    individual, that the child, Asher Olivas, was purported
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Α.

Yes, sir.

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to be the biological son of an individual named Thomas
01ivas?
   Α.
       Yes, I did.
   Q.
       And was it your understanding that there was some
sort of legal proceedings that had been initiated to
determine the parentage and ultimately to establish a
child support ruling regarding the child, Asher Olivas?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       That is, a lawsuit had been established, had been
filed, that would ultimately result in the knowledge of
whether or not Mr. Olivas, Thomas Olivas, was in fact
the biological father of the child and in fact to
establish child support?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       Okay. Were attempts made to contact Thomas
Olivas during the overnight hours between the fire
happening at the apartment and the next morning when the
sun came up?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       And to your knowledge were any of those attempts
successful?
   Α.
       Not at that time, no.
   Q.
       Is that a situation that you were monitoring;
that is, has anyone made contact with Mr. Olivas?
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And did you in the course of the early -- during
   Q.
the part of your investigation did you determine that
Mr. Olivas lived in the city of Grapevine, Texas?
   Α.
       Yes, I did.
   Q.
       And did you determine that he was employed at
Best Buy in Grapevine, Texas?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       Did you do anything in regard to locating
Mr. Olivas, I mean locating where he actually was?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       As opposed to where he lived?
   Α.
       Yes.
       Okay. Were Arlington police detectives
   Q.
dispatched to locate Mr. Olivas sometime during the
morning of March the 21st?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       And did you become aware during the day that
Mr. Olivas had in fact been located?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       And was it that he was located at his job at Best
Buy?
   Α.
       Yes.
       Was this information related to you?
   Q.
   Α.
       Yes, it was.
       And were you in Arlington at the time?
   Q.
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- Α. Yes. 1 2 Q. We're going to get to question-to-answer here in 3 a minute. Α. 4 Okay. 5 Was it brought to your attention that sometime Q. during the early -- during the afternoon that Mr. Olivas 6 7 had left his job and was en route presumedly back to his 8 apartment? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. And were Arlington police -- well, were Grapevine 11 police personnel on scene at that apartment? 12 Α. Yes, they were. 13 Do you know whether or not contact was made with Q. Mr. Olivas after he had reached the parking lot of his 14 15 apartment? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Had you directed -- at that point in time did you Q. 18 have a warrant to arrest Mr. Olivas? 19 Α. No, I did not. 20 Did you know for a fact whether or not Mr. Olivas Q. 21 actually had any role in the death of his child and the child's mother? 22
- 23 A. No, I did not.
- Q. Was he -- how would you characterize Mr. Olivas at that point in time?

- A. As a person of interest and, also, as far as a death notification that needed to be made.
- Q. The death notification because he was the purported father of the child?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. All right. So once contact was made with Mr. Olivas at the parking lot of his apartment, was that information related to you?
 - A. Yes, it was.
- 10 Q. Did you make any type of request concerning 11 Mr. Olivas at that point in time?
- 12 A. I did.
- 13 Q. What did you do?
 - A. I contacted Detective Easley with the Grapevine
 Police Department and I asked him if he would speak with
 Mr. Olivas and ask him if he would be willing to be
 transported to the Grapevine Police Department for
 questioning.
 - Q. Do you know at that point in time whether or not anyone asked Mr. Olivas whether they could conduct a search of his premises, his apartment?
 - A. Yes, I am aware of that.
 - Q. And what was your understanding regarding whether or not that consent was given?
 - A. My understanding is that he did give consent.

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And do you recall who was on -- well, let me ask Q. you, who were you in contact with at -- who at that parking lot were you in contact with? Detective Easley with the Grapevine PD, Detective Α. Willis or Hummel with the Arlington police, as well as Detective Layne Shimpaugh. MR. ROUSSEAU: Just for the court reporter, Shimpaugh is S-H-I-M-P-A-U-G-H. Q. (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) And Detective Layne Shimpaugh is a detective with the Arlington Police Department; is that correct? Α. Yes, sir. All right. So you asked whether or not he Q. would -- anybody would give him a ride down to Grapevine PD: is that correct? Α. Yes. Okay. Do you have any firsthand knowledge of how Q. he actually got to the Grapevine Police Department? Α. In my understanding, Detective Easley with the Grapevine PD brought him to the... Q. And I want to jump ahead a little bit. You eventually interviewed Mr. Olivas, correct? Α. Yes, I did. And during that interview did he indicate to you Q.

that it was in fact Detective Easley who had given him a

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Thomas Olivas?

ride to the Grapevine PD? Α. Yes, he did. Q. All right. Well, let's move back a little bit. All right. Once you got word that he had been contacted and that officers were dealing with him at the complex, what did you do? I started driving toward the city of Grapevine. Α. Q. And how long did it take you to get there? Α. I was rushing as fast as I could, but following the rules of the traffic, it probably took me about almost 30 minutes to get there. Q. And when you arrived, where did you go? Went straight to the police department in Α. Grapevine. Q. Had you ever been there before? Α. I probably have in earlier times, but it's been a while. Q. When you got there, what did you do? Α. I contacted the person at the front desk, told them who I was. They were -- I was told that, okay, they were expecting me to come, so I was escorted to the detective area. Q. And in the detective area did you come into contact with a person that you later came to know as

```
Α.
           Yes, I did.
1
2
       Q.
           And do you see that person present here in the
3
    courtroom today?
       Α.
           Yes, I do.
4
5
       Q.
           Could you point him out and describe an article
6
    of clothing?
7
           Sitting right here to my left wearing a dark
       Α.
8
    burnt orange jumpsuit.
9
                 THE COURT: What color is that?
                 THE WITNESS:
                               It looks like Texas burnt
10
11
    orange to me, but I can't tell if --
12
                 THE COURT: I don't think anyone at Texas
13
    Tech would agree with that assessment.
           (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) I'm going to stand over here
14
       Q.
    and say: Is it this person?
15
16
       Α.
           No, it's not.
           Is it this person?
17
       Q.
18
       Α.
           No.
19
       Q.
           Is it this person --
20
       Α.
           Yes.
21
       Q.
           -- in the firey red jumpsuit?
22
           Is that firey red?
       Α.
           That's pretty firey red.
23
       Q.
           Okay. Then firey red jumpsuit.
24
       Α.
25
                 THE COURT: You need to slow down when
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1
    you're approaching all traffic intersections where the
2
    lights run from left to right.
3
                THE WITNESS:
                               Okay.
                THE COURT: But be very careful whether it's
4
5
    yellow or red when there's so many choices.
6
                 I will let the record reflect when he asked
7
    where is he, he looked at the Defendant, nodded toward
8
    him and described where he's sitting in, I would call it
9
    a Red Raider, I don't know if it would be firey, but
10
    it's obviously red, and to be perfectly clear, it's not
11
    close to burnt orange and that just happens to just be a
    fact of color.
12
13
                THE WITNESS:
                               Okay.
14
                THE COURT: But I have no doubt he's
15
    referred to the Defendant in open court.
16
                You may continue.
17
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Okay. Thank you.
18
       Q.
           (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) When you made contact -- is
19
    this the same Mr. Olivas that we've been talking about
20
    leading up to this point, as well?
21
       Α.
           Yes, it is.
           Once you made contact with him -- well, describe
22
       Q.
23
    where he was when you made contact with him.
24
           He was sitting in the interview room at the
25
    Grapevine PD.
```

- Q. We've had a chance to -- and we provided the judge with a recording of -- with a video recording of that interview and there's an interview room with the Defendant sitting in it. Is that room where you first made contact with him?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And when we can actually see you walk into the interview room, was that your first contact with him?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Okay. It may speak for itself, but let me just cover a couple of items. Was he -- when you made contact with him, was he in handcuffs?
- 13 A. No, he was not.
- 14 Q. Was he in leg shackles?
- 15 A. No.

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- 16 Q. Was he physically restrained in any way?
- 17 A. No, he was not.
- 18 Q. Was he fully clothed?
- 19 A. Yes, he was.
- 20 Q. In his normal civilian clothing?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Was there -- the door to the interview room, was it open or closed?
- 24 A. It was open.
- Q. Was there a police officer posted outside the

```
1
    door?
       Α.
 2
            No.
 3
       Q.
            Was there anything -- were his movements
 4
    restricted in any way?
       Α.
            No.
 5
            And was he formally under arrest?
       Q.
6
 7
       Α.
            No, he wasn't.
8
       Q.
            To your knowledge had he been threatened in any
    way?
9
            No.
10
       Α.
11
       Q.
            To your knowledge was he forcibly taken to the
    Grapevine Police Department?
12
       Α.
13
            No.
            When you made contact with him did you tell him
14
       Q.
15
    who you were?
16
            Yes, I did.
       Α.
17
       Q.
            Did you tell him what you do for living, that is,
18
    you identified yourself as a police officer?
19
       Α.
            Yes.
20
       Q.
            And did you provide to him the warnings that are
21
    commonly referred to as Miranda warnings that are
22
    specifically required by Article 38.22 of the Code of
23
    Criminal Procedure?
24
       Α.
            Yes.
25
            And you did this even though he was not under
       Q.
```

```
1
    arrest, correct?
 2
       Α.
           That's correct.
 3
       Q.
            Did he indicate to you that he understood each of
 4
    those warnings?
 5
       Α.
           Yes, he did.
       Q.
            Did you read those warnings to him from a card?
6
 7
           Yes.
       Α.
8
       Q.
           So you didn't just recite them from memory?
9
       Α.
           No.
            I want to show you what's been marked as State's
10
       Q.
    Pretrial Exhibit No. 4. Take a look at that.
11
12
                 Do you recognize that?
           Yes, I do.
13
       Α.
            Is that a photocopy of the -- I'm just going to
14
       Q.
    call it the Miranda card. Is that a photocopy of the
15
16
    Miranda card?
       A. Yes, it is.
17
18
       Q.
            Is it a true and correct copy?
19
       Α.
           Yes, it is.
20
       Q.
            There are some markings at the top, looks like in
21
          Can you explain to me what that is?
22
            That is the signature of Mr. Olivas.
       Α.
23
       Q.
           Okay.
24
       Α.
           And the date.
25
           Did you read these to him individually?
       Q.
```

Α. Yes. 1 2 Q. Did you ask him, after each one, if he understood 3 the warnings? Α. Yes. 4 And did he indicate that he did? 5 Q. Α. Yes, he did. 6 7 MR. ROUSSEAU: Your Honor, I'll offer for 8 purposes of this hearing State's Pretrial Exhibit 4. 9 MS. KEENE: No objection, Judge. 10 THE COURT: All right. Admitted. 11 (State's Pretrial Exhibit No. 4 admitted) 12 Q. (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) And you have the original with 13 you in your file; is that correct? Α. Yes. 14 15 Did Mr. Olivas show any reluctance whatsoever to Q. 16 talk to you? 17 Α. No, he did not. 18 How would you characterize his attitude regarding Q. 19 assisting you in your investigation? 20 Α. He was cooperative. 21 Did you later -- well, did you proceed to inform 22 him about the substance of what you were -- the reason 23 you were there? 24 Α. Yes, I did. 25 You told him you were investigating the death of Q.

6

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11

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Mechelle Gandy and his son?
           That's correct.
       Α.
2
3
       Q.
           And did he, during the course of your interview,
    acknowledge that Asher Olivas was, at least to his
4
    knowledge, his son?
5
           Yes.
       Α.
       Q.
           Did he continue to cooperate?
       Α.
           Yes, he did.
           At some point in time did you ask him if he would
       Q.
    consent to providing -- to allowing you to photograph
    him?
12
       Α.
           Yes, I did.
13
       Q.
           And did he consent to most of the photographs?
14
       Α.
           Yes.
15
       Q.
           Was there any reluctance to consent to
    photographs of his -- I'm just going to say his torso,
16
17
    chest and back. That is something that would require
18
    him to take off his shirt.
                                 0kay?
19
       Α.
           Yes.
20
       Q.
           Did he have any reluctance to you photographing
    those portions of his body?
22
       Α.
           He initially did, yes.
           Did he ultimately consent to that, agree to being
23
       Q.
24
    photographed in that way?
25
       Α.
           Yes, he did.
```

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And did he provide you with a signed consent to Q. take those photographs? Α. Yes. And I'll just back up a little bit. During the time that -- the entire time that you were in the interview room with him, did Mr. Olivas sign a consent for the police to conduct various types of searches? Α. Yes, he did. Q. Were you the one who was getting him to -actually handing him the documents for him to sign or was someone else doing that? Someone else was at that time. Α. Q. Who was that? Α. Detective Easley. And is Detective Easley -- he's the same person Q. who's here today and was sworn in a little while ago; is that correct? Α. That's correct. Q. And was he present in the room for most of your interview with Mr. Olivas? Α. Yes, he was. MR. ROUSSEAU: May we take a couple-minute break? I've got a few documents to mark. THE COURT: That's fine. We'll take a short recess.

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(Break taken, 10:45 - 11:10 a.m.)
1
                 (OPEN COURT, DEFENDANT PRESENT)
2
3
                 (Witness on the stand)
                 THE COURT: You may proceed.
4
5
       Q.
           (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) Let me show you what I've had
6
    marked as State's Pretrial Exhibits 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
7
    Take a look at those, please, and I'll ask you a
8
    question about them.
9
       Α.
           Okay.
10
       Q.
           Do you recognize each of those?
11
           Yes, I do.
       Α.
12
       Q.
           Are they all true and correct copies of the
13
    originals?
14
       Α.
           Yes, they are.
15
           Okay. Are all consents to search signed by the
    Defendant, Mr. Olivas?
16
17
       Α.
           Yes, they are.
18
           In each of these, regarding each of these
       Q.
19
    consents, was the consent freely and voluntarily given?
20
       Α.
           Yes, it was.
                 MR. ROUSSEAU: I will offer for purposes of
21
22
    this hearing State's Pretrial 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
23
                 MS. KEENE:
                             No objection, Judge.
24
                 THE COURT: All right. State's Pretrial 5,
25
    which says iPhone; State's Pretrial 6, which says buccal
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swabs of skin and mouth, is admitted. Pretrial 7, which
says photographs and swab of body and clothing, is
admitted. Pretrial 8, which says green Ford Explorer
and the license number, is admitted. And Pretrial 9,
which says single family residence, 601 Park Boulevard,
No. 208, is admitted.
            To be clear, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are offered
for the record for purposes of evidence in this hearing
only at this time; is that correct?
            MR. ROUSSEAU:
                           Yes.
            THE COURT: And they're all admitted,
without objection, on that basis at this time.
            Is that correct?
            MS. KEENE: That's correct, Judge.
            THE COURT: Then so be it.
            (State's Pretrial Exhibit No. 5 - 9
             admitted)
   Q.
       (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) All right. Let's talk
about -- well, let's take these one at a time. First of
all, the iPhone, did the Defendant hand you an iPhone he
had with him?
   Α.
      Yes, he did.
   Q.
       And was that -- were some of the contents of the
iPhone recovered by the police there at Grapevine PD?
   Α.
       Yes.
```

- Q. And where he gave you consent to get buccal swabs of his skin and mouth, was that done there at Grapevine PD?

 A. Yes.
- Q. And he gave you -- to your knowledge was the consent for his apartment, the one at 601 Park Boulevard, No. 208, was that search done?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And I want to focus on two issues then, one regarding the photographs taken of his body. Did he have any concern whatsoever with taking photographs on any part of his body other than his torso, that is, his chest, back and shoulder area?
 - A. No, he did not.
 - Q. He was fully comfortable with all that, correct?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. But he did have concerns about taking off his shirt and letting you take pictures of his chest and back, those areas; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Did he at one point in time ask you -- when you first asked him, did he say something to the effect of "I would prefer to 'consent' with someone over that"?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And did you clarify by asking him, "consult," did

```
he mean "consult" with someone?
1
2
       Α.
           Yes.
3
       Q.
           A little later on did you ask him specifically if
4
    he meant an attorney, did he want to talk to an
5
    attorney?
       A. Yes, I did.
6
7
       Q.
           And did he ever say that yes, he wants to talk to
8
    an attorney?
9
       Α.
           No, he did not.
           Did he say, in fact, "I don't know who," or words
10
       Q.
11
    to that effect?
12
       Α.
           Yes, he did.
13
           Okay. Did you eventually -- did you ever tell
       Q.
    him that if he doesn't -- if he refuses to let you take
14
    a picture of his -- that is, if he refuses to take off
15
16
    his shirt and let you take a picture of his back and
17
    chest, his torso, did you tell him that if he refuses
18
    that you have to honor that?
19
       A. Yes, I did.
20
           Did you specifically tell him that he is not
       Q.
21
    under arrest?
22
       Α.
           Yes, I did.
           Did you tell him that you can't do this unless he
23
       Q.
24
    consents to it being done?
25
       Α.
           I did.
```

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Q. Were there -- was there a back-and-forth conversation between yourself and him and between Detective Easley and him regarding your need for these photographs? Α. Yes. Q. And did he indicate to you that he didn't want to take off his shirt for two reasons; one, because he does in fact have scratches on his body -- at some point did he tell you that? Α. Yes. he did. And that you might misinterpret those, or you Q. might assume that that was evidence of his guilt? Α. Yes. And I'm not quoting here but words to that Q. effect, correct? Α. Yes. Q. And -- but he acknowledged that they were there? Α. Yes, he did. Q. Did he also offer as a reason for not taking off his shirt the fact that he suffers from a skin condition that he calls eczema? Α. Yes. Q. Ultimately, after discussion of this for, I want to say, roughly around 20 minutes, did he ultimately

agree to take off his shirt and agree to be

```
1
    photographed?
2
       Α.
           Yes, he did.
3
       Q.
           Did you -- in order to convince him to take off
4
    his shirt and agree to be photographed, did you threaten
    him?
5
6
       Α.
           No, I did not.
7
           Did Detective Easley threaten him in your
       Q.
8
    presence?
9
       Α.
           No, he did not.
10
       Q.
           Did you have the ability -- there were a few
11
    times when you were out of the room, correct?
                  That's correct.
12
       Α.
           Yes.
13
           When you were out of the room were you monitoring
       Q.
    the interview that Detective Easley was conducting?
14
15
       Α.
           Yes.
16
       Q.
           Did you at any time see or hear Detective Easley
    threaten the Defendant?
17
18
       Α.
           No, I did not.
19
       Q.
           And by "threaten," I mean did you tell him, first
20
    of all, did you imply or state directly at any time that
21
    he would be injured if he did not comply?
22
       Α.
           No, I did not.
           Did you state directly or imply that he would be
23
       Q.
24
    arrested if he did not comply?
25
           No, I did not.
       Α.
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Did you state clearly or imply that if he did not
1
       Q.
2
    comply that he would be charged with capital murder?
3
       Α.
           No.
           Or with any offense whatsoever?
       Q.
4
           No, I did not.
5
       Α.
       Q.
           And he ultimately consented; is that correct?
6
7
           Yes, he did.
       Α.
8
       Q.
           And -- well, he had previously signed a consent
9
    for the photographing of other parts of his body,
    correct?
10
11
       Α.
           That's correct.
           When I say "other parts," I mean, he had no
12
       Q.
13
    problem with rolling his sleeves up and showing you the
    tattoos that go all the way up to his shoulder, correct?
14
15
           That's correct.
       Α.
16
       Q.
            It was simply the torso that he had concerns
    about?
17
18
       Α.
           That's correct.
19
       Q.
           So he allowed you to photograph his hands, his
20
    wrists, his arms, everything up to his shoulder, but he
21
    didn't want to take off his shirt, correct?
22
       Α.
           That's correct.
23
       Q.
           But he ultimately did give you that consent,
24
    right?
25
       Α.
           Yes.
```

1 Q. And he took off his shirt? 2 Α. Yes, he did. 3 And the photographing took what would you say? Q. Can you give an idea of how long it took to take those 4 5 photographs? 6 I would say roughly five minutes. Α. 7 MR. ROUSSEAU: Sorry, Karen, I should have 8 had you mark these on the break. 9 THE COURT: We'll take a short recess. 10 (Pause in proceedings) 11 Q. (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) Okay. I'll show you State's 12 Pretrial Exhibits 10 through 15. Would you take a quick 13 look at those and tell me whether or not those are true 14 and correct, whether they fairly and accurately depict 15 the torso of the Defendant as it appeared that day? 16 Α. Yes, they do. 17 Were these photographs taken by Detective Easley? Q. 18 Yes, they were. Α. 19 MR. ROUSSEAU: I'll offer 10 through 15 20 subject to any objection by Defense, for purposes of 21 this hearing. 22 MS. KEENE: No objection for purposes of the 23 hearing, Judge. 24 THE COURT: For purposes of the record, the 25 parties are in agreement these are the photos, some of

```
1
    which you can observe being taken on the...
2
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor, I --
3
                THE COURT: Video, where there's noises,
4
    that this is what appears to be going on?
5
                Okay.
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor, and there
6
7
    are others that I'm not marking simply because they're
8
    not the ones that involve his torso, but they are
9
    photographs taken at the same time.
10
                THE COURT: And I guess for record purposes,
11
    these are things that during the course of at least the
12
    interview that's on Pretrial 1 and 2, this is going on
13
    in the course of the same events as the conversation
14
    that's being discussed at this time. These pictures are
15
    taken contemporaneous with the interview at the
16
    Grapevine Police Department?
17
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor.
18
                THE COURT: Joetta, you agree with that?
19
                MS. KEENE:
                           Yes.
20
                THE COURT: Okay. Then 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
21
    and 15 are each admitted for purposes of this hearing,
22
    pretrial exhibits.
                 (State's Pretrial Exhibit No. 10 - 15
23
24
                 admitted)
25
                 (Pause in proceedings)
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MR. ROUSSEAU:
                           Judge, in an abundance of
caution, we're going to go ahead and offer the other
photographs that were taken that day. I missed one
involving the torso, but I'll qualify them to the
witness real quick.
            THE COURT: All right.
       (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) Let me show you State's
   Q.
Exhibit No. 16 through 23. Tell me if you recognize
those as being other photographs that were taken at the
same -- during the same interview that we've been
discussing?
            THE COURT: Short recess.
            (Discussion off the record)
            THE COURT: All right. Have you had the
opportunity to look at the exhibits?
            THE WITNESS:
                          Yes.
            THE COURT: You may continue.
   Q.
       (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) They all fairly and accurately
depict the Defendant as he appeared the day that you
were interviewing him, that is, March 21st of 2011?
   Α.
       Yes, they do.
            MR. ROUSSEAU: I'll offer State's 16 through
23 for purposes of this hearing.
            MS. KEENE: No objection, Judge, for
purposes of the hearing.
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THE COURT: All right. State's Pretrial 16,
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 are each admitted without
objection, for purposes of the pretrial hearing only.
            (State's Pretrial Exhibit No. 16 - 23
             admitted)
            MR. ROUSSEAU: I'm not representing that
these are sequential. I'm just admitting them in that
order.
            THE COURT: I understand that 10 through 23
inclusive are pictures taken during the course of the
interview that occurred at the Grapevine Police
Department, or contemporaneous therewith, not as to any
particular order or time sequence.
            And you may continue.
   Q.
       (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) Now, Mr. Olivas is -- do you
know his age, at the time you were talking to him?
                                                    Ιf
you need to refer to something, please do.
            It might be stated -- the date of birth
might be stated on the Miranda card.
            THE COURT:
                        So to be clear, are you asking
what his age was or what his birth date was?
            MR. ROUSSEAU:
                           Just how old he was.
                                                 That
might be useful to him.
            THE WITNESS: '82, so...
       (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) This was 2011, so about
   Q.
```

```
1
    29 years of age?
       Α.
           Yes.
2
3
       Q.
           Did he appear to be of at least average
4
    intelligence?
           Yes.
5
       Α.
6
       Q.
           Did he have any difficulties understanding your
7
    communications with him?
8
       Α.
           No, he didn't.
9
       Q.
           Did he ask sensible questions in response, that
10
    is, if he needed clarification?
11
       Α.
           Yes, he did.
12
       Q.
           Did the answers that he provided make sense in
13
    the context of your conversation with him?
14
       Α.
           Yes.
15
       Q.
           So he understood what you were saying?
           Yes, he did.
16
       Α.
17
           And just to jump ahead just a little bit, at one
       Q.
18
    point in time, when you were asking for consent to
19
    search the Explorer, did he indicate that he had no
20
    problem with it but it's not -- he had misgivings about
    giving consent because he didn't know if he had the
21
22
    right to do that?
23
       Α.
           That's correct.
24
           Was it your understanding that was a loner car;
       Q.
25
    that is, it did not belong to him?
```

Α. Yes. 1 2 Q. And was that the basis of his misgivings? 3 Yes. Α. At some point in time toward the end of the Q. 4 5 interview, did he actually use the term "lawyer up"? Do you recall that? 6 7 Α. No. 8 Q. Let me help you out just a moment, please. 9 First of all, are you familiar with the term "lawyer up"? 10 11 Α. Yes, I am. What does that mean? 12 Q. 13 Α. I take it as one wants a lawyer at that point. Okay. Turn to the, if you would, please -- you 14 Q. have the transcript with you; is that correct? 15 16 Α. Yeah, I have two. Which one are you... It's the transcript, the second part of the first 17 Q. 18 interview, the one from March 21, the second part of 19 that interview. 20 The one that starts off with "male voice off 21 camera" or... 22 Q. Let me show you. 23 Α. Okay. This one? 24 25 Q. Yeah. Turn to the last page.

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Did you ask -- I want to go up ahead of that
just a little bit. There was a question you asked.
you ask Mr. Olivas a question about Amanda and giving
consent to search her car?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       Now, is Amanda Rowe the individual that you
understand to be the owner of that vehicle?
   Α.
       That's correct.
   Q.
       And Amanda Rowe -- he, the Defendant, told you
that's who owned the car, correct?
       That's correct.
   Α.
       So when you refer to "Amanda", you're talking
   Q.
about Amanda Rowe?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       Your question to him at the end of that is, "If I
have to get -- so you think I need to call her and get
her permission for that?" What is his response?
   Α.
       On line 12?
   Q.
       Yes.
   Α.
       "I can't say yes to that one cause -- cause and
knowing her, she'll lawyer up."
       "I can't say yes to that one cause and knowing
   Q.
her, she'll lawyer up"?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q. So does that indicate to you that he knew that a
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Α.

Yes.

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person could say no to something?
           It does.
       Α.
       Q.
           And say, "No, I want to speak to a lawyer"?
           Yes.
       Α.
           Did he ever, himself, refuse to answer a question
       Q.
    and say, "I want to speak to an attorney first"?
           No, he didn't.
       Α.
       Q.
           Even though you had asked him specifically
    whether or not he -- when he first said he would like to
    consult with someone, you asked him specifically if he
    meant a lawyer, correct?
           That's correct.
12
       Α.
13
           Did the Defendant tell you, during the course of
       Q.
    your interview with him, what he did for a living?
14
15
       Α.
           Yes.
16
       Q.
           Did he indicate to you that -- you already knew
    about his job at Best Buy, right?
18
       Α.
           Yes, I did.
       Q.
           Did you already know about his job as a waiter at
20
    a restaurant called TruLuck's?
21
           I learned that in the interview.
       Α.
22
           So is it your understanding a waiter's job must
23
    deal with the public and talk to the people one-on-one
24
    and be able to understand what they need?
```

- Q. Did he also say he had another job? Α. Those are the only two that I recall. Q. Do you recall him saying anything about being an Air Force reservist? Α. Oh, yes. Q. Being in the military? Α. Yes. Q. Did he say -- do you recall him saying what specifically he did for the military? He was in the medical field. Α. An EMT? Q. Α. Yes. Q. And did he exhibit some knowledge -- when Detective Easley was obtaining a buccal swab, did he seem to indicate some knowledge that he had regarding buccal swabs? Α. Yes. Did you inquire of him -- during the course of Q. your interview, did you inquire, did you ask any questions regarding his educational background? Α. As far as...
- Q. Did you obtain an understanding of his level of education?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. Do you recall what that is?

- A. He finished high school and had some college.
- Q. All right. So, Detective, just to sum it up, did the Defendant, in removing his shirt and allowing you to take photographs of his torso, did he do that fully understanding what his rights were?
 - A. Yes, he did.

- Q. And did he knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently waive those rights and allow you to -- or allow you to have Detective Easley take those photographs that we've seen here in court?
 - A. Yes, he did.

MR. ROUSSEAU: I will pass the witness, Your Honor.

Oh, Ms. Keene was kind enough to copy me -she called me before she sent this email to Detective
Stewart a couple of days ago, and she was kind enough to
copy me on the email, requesting him to list out every
individual that he talked to in connection with this
offense. While I think that is an appropriate inquiry
for the trial, I don't believe it's appropriate for
here, for this proceeding, unless it has some bearing on
Mr. Olivas' consent, the issues that are raised in the
motion to suppress. Just because she was kind enough to
let me know she intended to ask about that, before she
starts talking, I'm saying it now rather than objecting

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1
    later.
2
                MS. KEENE: Judge, it's a discovery issue.
3
    It will be dealing with our discovery motion. It's not
    for --
4
5
                THE COURT: It's not something for crossing
    a witness on a motion to suppress. It's stuff for --
6
7
                MS. KEENE: I would like to ask him on the
8
    record under oath about the witnesses he talked to,
9
    their names, for purposes of discovery and the discovery
10
    motion.
11
                THE COURT: Was this reduced to writing?
                MS. KEENE: I think he -- I asked if he
12
    could reduce it to writing. We could do it that way,
13
14
          It doesn't matter.
    too.
15
                THE COURT: Did you get the list?
16
                THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
17
                THE COURT: Do you have a copy of the
18
    written document that lists the names?
19
                THE WITNESS:
                              Typed.
20
                THE COURT: Typed document?
21
                THE WITNESS:
                              Yes.
                THE COURT: Do you have it with you?
22
23
                THE WITNESS:
                              Yes.
24
                THE COURT: I mean, that you prepared
25
    specifically in reference to her request?
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	THE MITHECO. Var. 14.
1	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
2	THE COURT: Okay. If you'll give me that
3	document, the sheriff will go make a copy for the State
4	and a copy for the Defense. And
5	MS. KEENE: And we can move on.
6	THE COURT: And you're good. If you want
7	one for the record, you can mark one for the record.
8	Make like four copies.
9	And that covers your concern?
10	MS. KEENE: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Well, there you go.
12	And, Detective, thank you for that.
13	And you may continue.
14	<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>
15	BY MS. KEENE:
16	Q. Okay. I hope I don't have that many questions
16 17	Q. Okay. I hope I don't have that many questions for you.
17	for you.
17 18	for you. A. Okay.
17 18 19	for you. A. Okay. Q. Whenever Thomas was brought to Grapevine Police
17 18 19 20	for you. A. Okay. Q. Whenever Thomas was brought to Grapevine Police Department, he was not under arrest?
17 18 19 20 21	for you. A. Okay. Q. Whenever Thomas was brought to Grapevine Police Department, he was not under arrest? A. Yes, ma'am.
17 18 19 20 21 22	for you. A. Okay. Q. Whenever Thomas was brought to Grapevine Police Department, he was not under arrest? A. Yes, ma'am. Q. He was free to go?
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	for you. A. Okay. Q. Whenever Thomas was brought to Grapevine Police Department, he was not under arrest? A. Yes, ma'am. Q. He was free to go? A. Yes.

Α. No. 1 2 Q. Did you have probable cause to detain him if you 3 wanted to? Just for the questioning. I had probable cause 4 Α. 5 to detain him for questioning, yes. Q. To detain him for questioning? 6 7 Α. Yes. 8 Q. What was the probable cause you had to detain him 9 for questioning? 10 Well, I would say just to, again, speak with him 11 about the offense and, also, again, for the notification of the deaths. 12 13 Q. Is that something that you could have done at his house as opposed to the police department? 14 15 It could have been done there. Α. 16 Q. How come you made a decision to do it at the 17 police department as opposed to his house? 18 Α. Due to the number of questions that I had and the 19 fact that I wanted it documented, as well, I asked that 20 he go to the Grapevine Police Department. 21 Q. So in your mind you've got probable cause to 22 question him as far as notification of the death, 23 correct? 24 Well, I wouldn't say probable cause. Just the

obligation to tell him, you know, what the situation

1 was. 2 Q. But he was certainly in your mind at this point a 3 person of interest? Α. Yes. To talk to him about the offense, yes. 4 5 But you knew that you didn't have probable cause Q. to detain him to ask him those questions, at that time? 6 7 Α. Probable cause to detain him? 8 Q. Yes. 9 THE COURT: Will you define what you mean by "detain," Counsel, so the record will be clear and we'll 10 11 all be clear. 12 Q. (BY MS. KEENE) You believe you had probable 13 cause to hold him and say, "I have questions and you are 14 not free to leave"? 15 Everything that I did with him was voluntarily, 16 so I asked if he would be willing to come to the Grapevine Police Department. 17 18 Q. If he'd said no, you believe you could have said, 19 "Stop, I need to ask you some questions"? 20 If he'd said no, I would have to honor that, at that time. 21 22 Okay. And so you felt like you did not have the Q. probable cause to talk to him if he chose not to talk to 23

24

25

you?

A. At that time, yes.

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Α.

No.

And you'd sent out, you said, an Arlington police Q. officer and there's also a Grapevine Police Department present at his apartment; is that correct? Α. Yes. Q. And you also sent them out to his work? Well, yes. Α. How many police officers went to his work, if you Q. know? Α. It was the detectives in the fugitive unit. also do surveillance, as well, and I would say at least two of them had gone to Best Buy. Q. And was that Arlington police officers? Α. Yes. And they were fugitive officers? Q. Α. Yes. Q. How come you chose fugitive officers as opposed to parole officers? They were plainclothes and, again, they do surveillance, as well. Q. So they were more equipped to just go see if the guy has even showed up for work, basically? Α. Yes. It was not their job to identify themselves as Q. police officers and to detain him or to talk to him?

Q. And they did their job, they saw that he was at 1 work? 2 3 Α. Yes. Q. And then they followed him back the entire way, 4 5 from Best Buy to his house? 6 Α. Yes. 7 And when they got to his house there were some Q. 8 Grapevine police officers that were present at the 9 apartment complex? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. How many Grapevine police officers were present 12 at Thomas' apartment complex? 13 I don't know exactly how many, but I know there Α. were at least two, and that would be Detective Easley 14 being one and a uniformed officer. 15 16 Q. So whenever Thomas parked his car, got out of his 17 car, did anything happen with any of these police 18 officers, if you know? 19 Α. As far as what exactly? 20 Did he get to go in his house? How does he end Q. 21 up, with all these police officers at his house, to 22 being in the police department, if you know? 23 I don't know exactly what happened. I just know 24 that he was eventually taken to the Grapevine Police

25

Department.

Q. Okay. And that's something -- Easley is here and 1 2 we can talk to him about that; is that fair? 3 Α. That's fair. Q. And it's your knowledge that Easley was one of 4 5 the persons that was present when this all happened, when this event happened at his apartment? 6 7 Α. That's correct. 8 Q. But, anyway, you were told that Thomas was 9 heading to the Grapevine Police Department? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. Would Thomas have been allowed to get in his 12 truck and drive to the Grapevine Police Department? 13 Α. I would assume he could have been, you know. Ιt just depends on what he and Detective Easley talked 14 about at the time. 15 16 Q. Would Thomas had been able to just go into his house and shut the door? 17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. How was Thomas brought to the police department? 20 My understanding, Detective Easley took him to Α. 21 the police department. 22 Q. So he didn't bring his car? 23 Α. No.

He actually rode in a police car?

24

25

Q.

Α.

KAREN B. MARTINEZ

I don't know if it was a marked car, but, yeah,

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

it could have been a police car.

- Q. He rode with the police, and we'll find out later what type of car that was.
 - A. Yes.

- Q. How many police officers do you think brought him to the police station?
 - A. My understanding, it was just Detective Easley.
- Q. And then once he got to the police station, how long did he stay at the police station before you got there to question him?
- A. Well, I would consider the drive from his apartment to the police department and then my time of arrival, I would say he probably waited somewhere around 20 to 25 minutes.
- Q. And in that 20 to 25 minutes was he free to go?
- 16 A. Yes, he was.
 - Q. If he got up and left, how would he get a ride back to his apartment?
 - A. He would have to let Detective Easley know and tell him what his desires were and at that point, take him back.
 - Q. Okay. So once you've come into play and you get there and begin to talk to him -- and we all can just watch the video. I don't need to go -- the judge has watched it. We've all watched it -- over the specifics,

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1
    but you begin to interview him; is that correct?
           That's correct.
       Α.
2
3
       Q.
           And is everything that you said to him, any
    interaction that you had with him, recorded?
4
       Α.
           Yes.
5
6
       Q.
            Is there anything that you said to him or
7
    anything that he said to you that is not recorded?
           Not at that time, no.
8
       Α.
9
       Q.
           Are there -- do you know if there's any
10
    recordings from Grapevine of anything they said or that
    he said to them?
11
12
       Α.
           Prior to my arrival?
13
       Q.
           Yes.
14
           No, I'm not aware of anything.
       Α.
15
           You don't know if there's any other tape
       Q.
16
    recordings or video recordings in regards to Thomas
    Olivas, except for the ones that you took on that day?
17
18
       Α.
           That's correct.
19
       Q.
           And then on the arrest day?
20
       Α.
           Yes.
21
       Q.
           All right. Once you began to talk to him, he was
22
    very cooperative?
23
       Α.
           Yes.
24
           And he agreed to answer your questions; is that
25
    correct?
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Α. That's correct. 1 But you felt compelled to read him his warnings; 2 Q. 3 is that correct? Α. That's correct. 4 How come? Q. 5 Just in case his involvement was more than I knew 6 Α. 7 at the time. 8 Q. And so what were you worried about, if his 9 involvement was more than you knew at the time to read 10 him his rights, why was that important if he wasn't 11 under arrest? 12 I just wanted him to be fully aware of what his 13 rights were. Prior to you reading him his rights, did you ask 14 15 him about being able to look into his vehicle there at 16 the apartment? Do you recall? 17 Α. No, I do not. 18 Do you have the transcript? Q. 19 This will be easier. I'll reference a page, 20 you can look at it, and then I'll ask you a question, because I know it's, what, four hours, basically, of 21 22 conversation. It's going to be in the very first 23 transcript, page three, line ten to about line 30, that 24 general discussion in there.

THE COURT: Is ten, "Okay, we want to go

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ahead and do the vehicle..." et cetera?
1
                MS. KEENE: Yes.
2
                THE COURT: Okay.
3
       Q.
           (BY MS. KEENE) There's two transcripts from the
4
5
    first report.
                MR. ROUSSEAU:
                                Byron, the first one is going
6
7
    to start with "Male voice..."
8
                 (Pause in proceedings)
9
                THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm sorry. What's the
10
    question again?
11
       Q.
           (BY MS. KEENE) All right. Basically, before you
12
    read him his rights, you talk to him about the apartment
13
    and the vehicle, searching it, correct?
14
           That's correct.
       Α.
15
           And he hesitates on the vehicle; is that correct?
       Q.
16
       Α.
           That's correct.
17
           And he doesn't give you consent. And you say,
       Q.
18
    "Let's just talk about that in a minute," and then you
19
    move on to the rights?
20
       Α.
           Yes.
21
       Q.
           Is that fair to say?
22
       Α.
           Yes.
23
       Q.
           And then you end up reading him his rights. You
24
    basically said, "Let's just hold off on that." Y'all
25
    had a small conversation, what, less than a minute
```

probably, in real time, and then you talk about a couple of little things, but then you read him his rights; is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And then y'all talk about a number of different things. And then now if you go over to the second transcript and at about page 22 you revisit the issue about the car. And does that kind of seem -- this would be about two hours after the first conversation with the car. So a significant time has passed?
- A. Yes.

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- 12 Q. Does that seem about right?
- 13 A. That's correct.
 - Q. Basically, you had a conversation with him about the car. He's hesitant and does not give you consent.

 Y'all then talk for two hours about a lot of things and then you again bring up the car; is that fair?
 - A. That's fair.
 - Q. And you bring it up at about -- we can just -- line seven. Okay? You go back to his care, custody and control of the car. Is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And he tells you, "I can't give consent to that."

 Is that correct?
- 25 A. That's correct.

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1
       Q.
           Is that a "no, I'm not giving you consent" to
2
    you?
3
                No, it's not.
       Α.
           No.
           So if someone says, "I can't give you consent to
       Q.
4
5
    that," you don't take that as him saying, "I'm not
6
    giving you consent to that"?
7
       Α.
           No.
8
       Q.
           You take that as "I need to continue and ask a
9
    lot more questions"?
10
           I take that as "I need to make clarification on
11
    why you can't."
12
       Q.
           Okay. And so then you talk then for about, oh,
13
    three or four pages on the transcript -- second
14
    transcript, page 22, starting at about line seven -- and
15
    then you guys talk and continue to talk about the car,
16
    his ability and why you really need to look in the car,
17
    get his consent; fair to say?
18
       Α.
           That's fair to say.
19
       Q.
           And then it is not until page 24, line 38 that he
20
    says, "Okay, then I'll give consent." Is that correct?
21
       Α.
           Page 24, line...
22
           Thirty-eight.
       Q.
23
       Α.
           Yes.
24
           And so basically it took, on transcript, three
       Q.
25
    pages plus the first discussion to have with him before
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he would give consent to look in the car; is that correct?

A. That's correct.

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- Q. He had concerns about there being things in there that might make look him guilty as well as him having the authority to give you the consent; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And he talked to you about both of those issues when he was making the decision to give the consent or not; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. So when he first told you, "I can't give consent to that," he was referring to what you learned upon talking to him more because he was talking about not having the legal authority and also being concerned about the smell of gas in the car?
- A. That was his concern.
- 18 Q. Okay. So he had two concerns of why he could not 19 give consent, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And you talked to him for these number of pages and then he says, "Okay, then I'll give consent."
- 23 | Correct?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- 25 Q. The judge can watch the demeanor and the manner

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in which that conversation takes place because y'all took a video of it? Α. That's correct. Q. All right. Now, when we talk about the torso, okay, that was really -- and in looking at this whole interview, Thomas gave consent to look at his iPhone, correct? Α. That's correct. Q. No resistance at all? That's correct. Α. He just said, "Here, take my iPhone," correct? Q. Α. Yes. You said, "What's this -- I think at some point Q. you say, "What's your password," and he gives out his password for it. No problem. There's no talking him into the consent for the iPhone, correct? Α. Yes, he gave consent. Or for the buccal swabs, the DNA; is that Q. correct? Α. Yes, he gave consent. Q. For looking inside his house, correct? Α. He gave consent. Q. But there was no talking him into that consent? THE COURT: Am I understanding your

question, there was no prolonged discussion about it,

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1
    it's just...
2
                MS. KEENE: Yeah, there you go.
                THE COURT: "Can we do that?"
3
                 "Yes, that's fine." Is that what you mean
4
    by "talking into"?
5
                MS. KEENE:
6
                           Yeah.
7
                THE COURT: All right.
8
                Is that correct?
9
                THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.
10
                THE COURT:
                           Okay.
11
       Q.
           (BY MS. KEENE) In other words, "Can I look at
    your iPhone," you know, you have consent, and he says
12
13
    Yes. You don't have to have a long discussion about
14
    whether or not he gives consent; is that correct?
           Yeah, that was not a prolonged discussion.
15
16
       Q.
           Where there were prolonged discussions was really
17
    in two different areas. Is that from your memory? Am I
18
    being correct?
19
       Α.
           Yes.
20
           One was the torso pictures, him taking his shirt
       Q.
21
    off and y'all taking pictures of his torso, and
    the second one was the car, the search of the car; is
22
    that correct?
23
24
       Α.
           Yes.
25
           And so if you look at what would be the second
       Q.
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Α.

That's correct.

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interview, page eight, and you look at about page (sic)
11, this is the first time, I believe, that you begin to
talk to him about taking pictures of his body.
            Okay. You see where I'm talking about, page
eight, line 11?
   Α.
      Yes.
   Q.
      You say, "Are you willing to let me photograph
your hands?" And he says, "Yeah."
            "How about your back and shoulders and all
that kind of stuff, will you let me do that?"
said, "I'd have to get consent."
            "Actually on that one, I'm not... It's just
one of those things, uh, not yet, no," is that his
response?
       I'm sorry. Hold on just a second.
   Α.
   Q.
      Well, actually I can keep it more simple than
this, than reading this. Whenever you first asked him
to take pictures of his torso, he said he did not want
to do that; is that correct?
   Α.
       That's correct.
   Q.
       And then you begin, I think you testified on
direct, about a 20-minute conversation with him about
why he didn't want to do that, and that's when you
talked about the eczema and different things, correct?
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- And then you also learned he was concerned about Q. the fact that he had scratches on his back. didn't want to do it because of that, correct? Α. That's correct. So like the car where he had two different Q. concerns for why he didn't want to give consent, on the body he had also two different concerns; one was he had scratches and one was he was embarrassed by the eczema? Α. That's correct. And so it was after a 20-minute conversation with Q. him, after he said no, he didn't want to, to let the pictures be taken, that he then says yes, instead of reading every line. The judge has seen it, basically. Is that about right? Α. Yes. Q. He certainly said no in the beginning on the taking pictures of his torso. Α. Are you asking me? Q. Yes. Α. Yes. Q. In fact, throughout the conversation you
- Q. Okay. In fact, throughout the conversation you had with him, you told him that you can get a search
- 23 warrant to take the pictures. Do you recall that?
 - A. No, I do not.
 - Q. Okay. Maybe you can clarify this. This is on

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1
    page 12. Maybe it's not you. Maybe it's Easley.
                                                         Ιt
    says, "Actually, I can go get the search warrant."
2
3
                 "You can take the pictures." And I don't
4
    know if that's a side conversation that's happened and
5
    this is -- the transcript is revealing it incorrectly.
    What is your memory of this?
6
7
           I don't exactly know what that was, as far as in
    relation to the pictures, but I don't think it's in
8
9
    relation to the pictures.
10
       Q.
           Okay. You think that's in relation to something
           It just reads funny. It just reads...
11
    else?
12
       Α.
           I mean, you would have to talk to Detective
    Easley. That "E" indicates it's him.
13
14
       Q.
           Okay.
15
           And so -- but there was no discussion as far as
       Α.
    search warrant for the pictures.
16
17
       Q.
           So you never told Thomas in all this that you
18
    could go get a warrant to take the pictures?
19
       Α.
           No, I did not.
20
           In fact, you didn't have probable cause to go get
       Q.
21
    a warrant to take the pictures, did you?
       Α.
22
           No.
23
       Q.
           You were relying on his consent or you weren't
24
    going to be able to get the pictures; is that correct?
25
       Α.
           Yes.
```

- And so that's why it was important for you to Q. continue to talk to him about letting you take the pictures because he had said no. It was important to get the consent.
 - Are you asking me that? Α.
- Q. Yeah.

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- Okay. I wanted the pictures and so I asked. Α.
 - Q. But when he said no, you didn't honor the "no".
- Α. Well, my point was that he just needed to feel comfortable as far as giving me the pictures and so I asked him for the pictures on that basis.
- And when he said no, you didn't take "no" as an 12 Q. 13 answer?
 - Α. That's correct.
- 15 If he had said, "I want a lawyer. I do not want Q. 16 to talk -- if you said, "Do you want to talk to me,
- Thomas, "and he said no, would you take that "no" as an 17 18 answer?
- 19 Α. Okay. If he'd said he wanted a lawyer?
- 20 Q. Yeah.
- 21 Α. Then I have to honor that.
- 22 If you said, "You want to talk to me now," and he Q. 23 said no, would you have to honor that "no" right then?
 - If he didn't want to talk to me? Α.
- 25 Q. Yes.

No, I can still ask for that. 1 Α. 2 Q. So if he says, "I don't want to talk to you," you 3 can continue to talk to him? If he says he wants a lawyer, I would have to 4 5 honor that. If he said he doesn't want to talk to me, then, you know, it's my job to try to convince him to 6 7 talk to me. 8 Q. Okay. 9 MS. KEENE: May I approach the witness, 10 Judge? 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 Q. (BY MS. KEENE) And I'm showing you what's been 13 marked as Pretrial 1. Is this basically the list of the different witnesses that you or your team talked to 14 15 during your investigation in this case? 16 Α. Yes. 17 And this is something you prepared for the Q. 18 pretrial hearing today? Or is this something you 19 already had prepared? 20 Α. No, this is something I prepared. 21 Q. Okay. And you did it so that -- to basically 22 refresh your memory of what is really a lot of witnesses 23 that you talked to; is that correct? 24 MR. ROUSSEAU: Objection. Just a moment. 25 May I take him on voir dire on that point,

Your Honor?

THE COURT: Well, she hasn't offered it yet. When she offers it, you can.

MR. ROUSSEAU: Well, it's the basis upon which -- he prepared that in response to her request that he do so, not to help him prepare for this hearing. She asked him in an email to prepare it.

THE COURT: And that was the discussion off the record of the email and the request and I think -- I don't know if we were off the record when you were saying is this hearing going into cross-examination about discovery or is it going to deal with the suppression motions. She sent an email. She acknowledged. You got a copy. You acknowledged. I asked him did he in fact respond to the request and he showed me a document he prepared, that the deputy made copies for everyone. And instead of her ask him to list names or anything, there's a copy I told her she can mark and offer to show these are the names we were provided in response to the request instead of going through a lengthy examination.

So I understand your concern about the characterization of "this is done to refresh his memory". Maybe that was poorly or unartfully worded based upon the record that happened before, but I

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understand he has a list she asked him to prepare.
responded to her request. She has a copy, if she wants,
to put in the record to show this is a list of everyone
you talked to, to show her discovery concerns are
addressed. And if it's beyond that, then...
            MR. ROUSSEAU: I understand, Your Honor.
That's fine.
            THE COURT: I think we're in a different
situation.
            MS. KEENE: It's not beyond that, Judge.
That's it. I didn't mean any characterization of
whatever was taken.
            THE COURT: Well, I mean, what the
black-and-white will read, for posterity, is you
prepared this list to refresh your memory, to assist you
in trial versus you prepared this list because I asked
you to please make a list of all the witnesses and you
responsibly and professionally did what I asked as
opposed to have the judge order it. And so in light of
the context, I understand Kevin's concern, but it's a
discovery issue, and it's still your witness and it's
marked Defense Pretrial 1, so you may continue.
   Q.
       (BY MS. KEENE) So in Pretrial 1, you prepared
this list in response to me sending you an email and
asking you to prepare the list; is that correct?
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1
       Α.
           That's correct.
                MS. KEENE: I'll offer Pretrial 1 for
2
3
    purposes of this record, Judge -- I mean -- for purposes
    of this hearing.
4
5
                MR. ROUSSEAU: No objection for purposes of
6
    this hearing.
7
                THE COURT: All right. It's admitted and
8
    it's admitted for purposes of the pretrial hearings in
9
    general, not just the motion to suppress but including
10
    any other motions that have been filed that have been
11
    largely responded to without a court order, and I'm
12
    happy to say on behalf of both sides in their
    professionalism.
13
14
                 (Defendant's Pretrial Exhibit No. 1
15
                 admitted)
16
                THE COURT: You may continue.
       Q.
           (BY MS. KEENE) Did you ever talk to Thomas
17
18
    outside of the two interviews that you recorded?
19
       Α.
           Yes.
20
       Q.
           And when did you talk to him?
21
       Α.
           He called me on the phone a couple of times.
           Do you know when he called you on the phone?
22
       Q.
23
       Α.
           Well, no, actually. I did not document those
24
    times that he called.
25
           How long would you talk when he called you on the
       Q.
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1 phone? 2 A. Very briefly, at some point about the status of 3 the case. At one point I think he told me about an 4 attorney, that he was trying to contact an attorney. 5 Q. Okay. And what attorney was that he was trying 6 to contact? 7 Α. I don't know exactly which one. I mean, it was 8 on his own, but he had mentioned that he was trying to 9 contact an attorney. 10 And how long after the -- was this in between the 11 first conversation and the second conversation? 12 THE COURT: Are you talking about the first video and the second video? 13 14 MS. KEENE: Yeah. 15 THE WITNESS: The first video on the -- when he first -- when I talked to him? 16 (BY MS. KEENE) It was after that but before the 17 Q. 18 arrest? 19 Α. It was after that conversation. 20 About how long after the March 21st, 2011 Q. 21 discussion with him did he call you? 22 I want to say a couple of days after that. Α. 23 Q. And is that when he talked to you about he was 24 contacting a lawyer? 25 Α. No. Again, the first conversation was about

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what's going on and numbers that I can get in contact with other people to verify where he was and stuff at the time and then I would say maybe a month after that he talked to me about an attorney. So a couple of days after this who did he tell Q. you that you could contact in the numbers that he gave Do you recall that? vou? MR. ROUSSEAU: I object, Your Honor, for purposes of this hearing. We're outside the scope of the hearing. THE COURT: I am going to allow limited -there's a motion to suppress statements of the Defendant and since this is a conversation, I'm going to allow it to go as long as it deals with the substance of the conversation, in case this comes up later so it's in the record and we've dealt with it. I'm not going to let her ask did he call those people, what did they say, but as far as any conversation with the accused, I'll allow her to go into those, whether they're on video or not. So you may continue -- read the last question back to the witness. THE REPORTER: "So a couple of days after this who did he tell you that you could contact in the

numbers that he gave you? Do you recall that?"

THE COURT: You can answer.

```
THE WITNESS: I think he gave me the name of
1
    Isaac Huerta and Wasim -- I can't recall his last name.
2
3
    These are two friends of his.
                THE COURT: And hold on. What was that
4
5
    second name?
                THE WITNESS: Wasim, I think is his first
6
7
    name.
8
                THE COURT: Can you spell that, as best you
9
    understood it, for the court reporter?
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Your Honor, I can provide the
10
11
    names, the first and last names, if it would be helpful.
12
                THE COURT: You know that individual so you
13
    can give that to Karen at the end of the hearing.
14
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes.
                THE COURT: Thank you.
15
                You may continue.
16
17
       Q.
           (BY MS. KEENE) Do you know if he gave you any
18
    other names or numbers, if you recall?
19
       Α.
           I can't recall.
20
           But you know it was a short conversation, long
       Q.
    conversation?
21
22
       Α.
           Short.
23
       Q.
           And he called you and basically gave you these
24
    names, numbers of different people you could contact?
25
       Α.
           Either he called me or I called him. You know,
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it could go either way.
       And then it was after that conversation, about a
month later, that he called and told you that he was --
   Α.
       Roughly, again, either I called or he called
trying to maintain contact.
   Q.
       And is that when he talked to you about he was
talking to a lawyer?
   Α.
      He mentioned that he talked to his parents, or
something like that, and that they were trying to look
for an attorney, or something like that.
   Q.
       And was there ever a time that you actually
talked to a lawyer about Thomas?
   Α.
       No.
       Do you recall a lawyer calling you and you
   Q.
talking to a lawyer about Thomas Olivas?
       I can't recall.
   Α.
            THE COURT: Just so I'm clear, does that
question refer to the timeframe between the two recorded
video interviews?
            MS. KEENE: Yes, sir.
            THE COURT: All right. Did you understand
the question that way?
            THE WITNESS:
                          Yes.
            THE COURT: All right. You may continue.
       (BY MS. KEENE) Do you recall on one of these
   Q.
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interviews, and I'll look it up and figure out which one
it was, but I believe it was with Margie Campos, telling
her that you had talked to a lawyer of Thomas'?
   Α.
       I can't recall but -- I just can't recall.
   Q.
       Okay. So you don't have any memory of a lawyer
calling you and telling you not to talk to Thomas?
       No, I do not.
   Α.
   Q.
       Or a memory of a lawyer telling you that Thomas
was invoking his Fifth Amendment rights from that day
forward?
       I don't recall.
   Α.
   Q.
       Would you have written that down if that
conversation took place, or possibly, or not?
       It depends on where I was at the time.
                                                It could
have been on my cell phone. You know, it just depends.
   Q.
              So if he called you on your cell phone and
you're working another case, it may not be something
that ended up getting in your file?
   Α.
       Yeah.
              It depends on where I was at the time.
   Q.
       And you just don't recall if you had a
conversation with another lawyer?
       I just can't remember, but that doesn't mean it
   Α.
didn't or did occur.
   Q.
       Okay.
```

MS. KEENE: I'll pass the witness, Judge.

MR. ROUSSEAU: Just a few more questions,
Your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROUSSEAU:

Q. First of all, let's make clear what we're talking about --

MR. ROUSSEAU: And, Your Honor, this is as much for the record as anything else. The term "first and second interview" have been tossed around here quite a bit. Let's make clear for the record, there was a single, unitary interview done on March the 22nd (sic) of 2011. It was long and it takes up two discs, and so we have two discs and two transcripts to go with those discs but it's a single interview.

THE COURT: And the way that's been pitched, probably the record is better discussing the "Grapevine interview" or the "Arlington interview", the "pre-arrest interview" or the "post-arrest interview". That's probably better terminology. And, in fact, on the end of one of the discs there's a part that says, "The disc is going to be empty. We need to stop and put in a new disc." I think the transcripts are clear. They have two interviews identified on two separate dates. But two discs, one interview, one on the other, I can see how that can be confusing.

My partner just told me that 1 MR. ROUSSEAU: 2 I said March 22nd. I meant to say March 21st. 3 THE COURT: I think the dates are written on the face of the transcripts and the DVDs and in 4 5 testimony. And on the face of the exhibits it says this is what the date is. 6 7 You may continue. 8 Q. (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) All right. Just to clarify a 9 couple of things. Let's look at the first transcript, 10 the first portion of the March 21st interview. When you 11 are discussing with the Defendant, when he first says 12 something about the car -- you ask him about consent to 13 search the apartment and consent to search the car. Do 14 vou recall that? Yes, sir. 15 Α. 16 Q. That's going to be on page two occupying basically the top half of the page. Were you on the 17 18 telephone at that time? Yes, I was. 19 Α. 20 Q. So when you're -- a part of the -- your words 21 spoken on this page, you're actually speaking to someone 22 on the telephone, correct? 23 Α. Yes, I am. 24 So when you ask him about the car, were you at Q. 25 the same time talking to someone on the telephone who

was actually present at the apartment complex with the 1 2 car? 3 Α. That's correct. Q. Was that person asking you if they had consent to 4 search the car? 5 Yes, they were. Α. 6 7 Okay. So they weren't going to search the car Q. 8 until they had consent, correct? 9 Α. That's correct. 10 Q. And is that when you asked him if he'd given consent to search the car? 11 12 Α. That's correct. 13 Because you'd been in the room for all of three Q. 14 or four minutes at that time, right? 15 That's correct. Α. 16 Q. And these things were happening before you ever 17 arrived in the room, correct? 18 Α. That's correct. So in asking him these questions, at the same 19 Q. 20 time that you're on the phone, are you trying to assess 21 what the status of the situation is right then? 22 Α. I am. 23 Q. Okay. And so when he said something about the 24 car, not giving permission to search the car, is that

when you essentially said, "We'll get to that later,"

1 and you're talking to the person on the phone as well as Thomas? 2 Α. 3 That's correct. Q. Thank you. 4 5 Talking about his initial reluctance to 6 remove his shirt. When he would say he didn't want to 7 pull off his shirt, did he give you several reasons at 8 various times as to why he didn't want to take off his shirt? 9 10 Yes. he did. Α. 11 Q. They included, first of all, he had scratches on 12 him that he thought might make him look guilty, correct? Α. 13 That's correct. So did you attempt to address that concern of 14 Q. 15 his? 16 I did. Α. 17 Q. Later did he indicate to you that he had --18 because he claims that he suffers from eczema was one of 19 his concerns regarding the appearance of his torso? 20 Α. That's correct. 21 Q. That is, it was just embarrassing; is that 22 correct? That's correct. 23 Α. 24 Q. So did you attempt to address that concern?

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Α.

I did.

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under arrest?

Okay. And later did he say that he didn't want Q. to take off his shirt because of the discomfort, that he immediately goes into -- his skin starts to revolt and it itches like crazy the second it's exposed to air, did he say something along those lines? Yes, he did. Α. Q. Okay. Did you attempt to address those concerns by saying, "We'll be quick"? Α. I did. Q. Okay. So as opposed to him just flatly saying, "No, I'm not going to do it," he would say, "No, and..." this is why, correct? Α. Correct. And then you would attempt to address those Q. concerns? Α. That's correct. Q. Because you did want the photographs, right? Α. I did. Q. While the time -- during the time that you were there with Mr. Olivas at Grapevine PD, was he ever formally placed under arrest? Α. No, he was not. Q. Was he under arrest -- when you left the Grapevine Police Department that night was Mr. Olivas

- Α. No, he wasn't. 1 2 Q. Do you know how Mr. Olivas -- well, was he put in 3 jail that night? Α. No, he was not. 4 5 Did you make any requests about -- concerning Q. 6 getting him back to his apartment? 7 Α. Yes. 8 Q. Tell us about that. 9 Α. I inquired the Grapevine officers that someone 10 get him back to his apartment. 11 And during the course of the interview had Q. 12 Detective Easley, or the Defendant himself -- and I 13 apologize, I can't remember which -- at one point in 14 time indicate that some of Mr. Olivas' property was actually in their car, the car belonging to the 15 Grapevine Police Department? 16 17 Α. Yes. 18 Q. You didn't have it? 19 Α. No, I did not. 20 Okay. Was this in the context of talking about Q. how he'd gotten there in the first place? 21 22 Α. Yes. 23 Q. So you made a request that somebody take him 24 home, correct?
 - KAREN B. MARTINEZ OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

Α.

That's correct.

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1
       Q.
           When you left -- then you left, right?
           Yes.
2
       Α.
3
       Q.
           Do you know how he actually got home that night?
            I don't know exactly how, but I would assume
4
       Α.
5
    through Grapevine Police Department.
6
           It was somebody, somebody that wasn't you,
7
    correct?
       Α.
8
           Yes.
9
       Q.
           Do you have an understanding one way or another
10
    about whether he was in fact taken back to his house
11
    that night?
12
       Α.
           Yes.
13
           What is that understanding?
       Q.
14
       Α.
           That he was taken back.
15
           You just don't know how?
       Q.
16
       Α.
           No.
17
       Q.
           Okay.
18
                 MR. ROUSSEAU: I'll pass the witness.
19
                 MS. KEENE: I have no questions, Judge.
20
                 THE COURT: All right. May the witness be
21
    excused for now?
22
                 MS. KEENE: He may.
23
                 MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor.
24
                 THE COURT: All right. You're excused
25
    subject to witness rules.
```

1	(Witness excused from courtroom)
2	MR. ROUSSEAU: Detective Easley.
3	(Witness takes the stand)
4	THE COURT: State your full, legal name
5	again for the court reporter.
6	THE WITNESS: Daniel Wade Easley.
7	THE COURT: Who was sworn before we started.
8	State may proceed.
9	DETECTIVE DANIEL EASLEY,
10	having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:
11	<u>DIRECT EXAMINATION</u>
12	BY MR. ROUSSEAU:
13	Q. Detective Easley, you're with the Grapevine
14	Police Department; is that correct?
15	A. Yes, sir.
16	Q. And how long have you been with the Grapevine PD?
17	A. Since 1999.
18	Q. Coming up on 15 years now?
19	A. Yes, sir actually, I'm sorry, I've been a
20	police officer since 1999. I've been at Grapevine since
21	2002.
22	Q. We're not going to reinvent the wheel here so let
23	me just kind of jump to the chase.
24	Were you requested to assist on March
25	21st, 2011, were you requested to give some assistance

- to the Arlington Police Department in connection with a homicide that occurred in their city?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And what is the first thing you did, sir?
- A. From what I recall, I responded to 601 Park, I believe, to watch the residence of the suspect, or the person of interest.
 - Q. Did you have a name for that person of interest at that time?
- A. Yes. As I was responding out there, I was told that I'd be looking for Thomas Olivas and a picture was given to me.
- Q. And I think -- you and I discussed this last night, correct?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you recall whether or not you got a -- whether that picture was given to you electronically?
- 18 A. I believe it was, yes, sir.
- Q. In any event you had a photograph of Mr. Olivas,
 at least the person that you were anticipating, that you
 were looking for?
- 22 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Okay. And about what time of the day did you get to his apartment?
- 25 A. From what I recall and without looking --

```
Q.
           Feel free to look at your report if it will help
1
2
    you.
3
           It was about 8:30, is about when I was told to go
    out and help, so somewhere around 8:30 in the morning.
4
           Were there other officers on the scene, as well?
5
       Q.
           Yes, sir. Other officers had been sent out
6
       Α.
7
    earlier to do other tasks so...
8
       Q.
           At some point in time did you become aware that
9
    Mr. Olivas was expected there shortly?
10
           Yes. I had been informed by two Arlington
11
    detectives that they believed he was en route to the
    location I was at, the residence.
12
13
                 THE COURT: All right. Time out.
14
                 (Discussion off the record)
15
                 THE COURT: You may continue.
16
       Q.
           (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) At some point, anyway, you got
    word that he was on his way home?
17
18
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
19
       Q.
           And 601 Park Boulevard, is that an apartment
20
    complex?
21
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
22
       Q.
           Was there a specific apartment that you were
23
    setting up on?
24
       Α.
           Yes, sir. It was Apartment 208.
25
           And did you witness a vehicle drive into the
       Q.
```

1 parking lot that you had come to associate with this 2 person? 3 Α. Yes. And was it a dark green Ford Explorer? Q. 4 Yes, sir. 5 Α. 6 Q. Did the person get out of the car and proceed to 7 walk toward their apartment or --Α. 8 Yes. 9 Q. -- toward his apartment? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. Okay. And did you make contact with him? 12 Α. Yes. 13 Q. About what time of day was this? 14 About 3:20, a little after 3:20 in the afternoon. Α. 15 Q. Around 3:20 is when you got word he was on the way, correct? 16 17 Yes. Α. 18 Q. And it was shortly after that? 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. The person that you made contact with there in 21 the parking lot, do you see him present here in the courtroom? 22 23 Α. Yes. 24 Could you point him out and describe some article Q. 25 of clothing, please.

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Yes, sir. He's sitting over to my left wearing a
1
       Α.
2
    red shirt.
3
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Your Honor, may the record
    reflect the witness identified the Defendant?
4
5
                 THE COURT: It may for purposes of this
    hearing.
6
7
       Q.
           (BY MR. ROUSSEAU) When you made contact with
8
    him, initially, when you first made contact with him,
9
    was anyone with you?
10
       Α.
           Yes.
11
       Q.
           Okay. Who was with you when you made contact
    with the Defendant?
12
13
           Initially there was another detective from
       Α.
14
    Grapevine Police Department, her name was Detective
    Rebecca Graves, and followed up very shortly by the two
15
16
    Arlington detectives.
17
       Q.
           So the two of you approached him together?
18
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
19
       Q.
           How were you dressed?
20
           In a dress shirt, slacks, very similar to how I'm
       Α.
21
    dressed now without the sport coat, wearing a badge and
22
    a firearm, handcuffs, magazine, things of that nature.
           You were not in uniform?
23
       Q.
24
       Α.
           No, sir.
25
           Were you driving a marked police unit?
       Q.
```

No, sir. 1 Α. Was Detective Graves? 2 Q. 3 No, sir. Α. Q. So she was dressed similar to you? 4 Yes. 5 Α. 6 Q. Okay. Did you identify yourself as a police 7 officer? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Q. Did you tell him anything about why it was that you were there to talk to him? 10 11 Α. No. sir. 12 Q. Did you know anything about the details of the offense? 13 14 Α. Not at this time, sir. 15 You subsequently found out, though? Q. 16 Α. Yes. You said that you were joined shortly after that 17 Q. 18 by a couple of Arlington police detectives; is that 19 correct? 20 Α. Yes. 21 Q. What is shortly after that? Give us some 22 approximation of the elapsed time between you making 23 contact and then the Arlington people showing up. 24 No more than probably four minutes or so, two to

25

four minutes.

- Q. Okay. Did the Defendant -- well, did you arrest 1 him? 2 3 No, sir. Α. Q. Did he make any comments to you while you were 4 5 standing there waiting for Arlington police to show up? 6 Yes. A comment that I noted, which I thought was 7 a little odd, he had made a comment. And I'll have 8 to -- he asked if we could go inside before his 9 neighbors think that he killed Rebeca and his daughter, 10 and I noted that in my report. 11 I want to jump ahead a little bit in the story. Q. 12 You later sat in on an interview with the Defendant; is that correct? 13 14 Α. Yes, sir. 15 Q. And he clarified that comment in some fashion, correct? 16 Yes. He said that if he had known the 17 Α. 18 circumstances of the investigation, he wouldn't have 19 made that comment. 20 Okay. Did you ask the Defendant what time he had Q. 21 left for work that morning? 22 Yes. At some point I had asked him -- I remember Α. 23
 - in my report I noted he indicated he left for Best Buy between 8:30 and 8:45 in the morning.
- Q. Now, do you recall whether or not that -- and I'm

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looking at your report just like you're looking at your report. Do you recall whether -- that back-and-forth between you and him regarding what time he left for work, do you recall whether that happened there in the parking lot or was it later during the interview, do you know?
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A. I don't recall.

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10

- Q. Okay. You wrote this report when?
- A. It would have been that evening or possibly early the next day.
- 11 Q. Did you provide the Defendant a ride down to the 12 Grapevine Police Department?
- 13 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And about what time was that?
- A. About 3:45 in the afternoon, is what I noted in the report.
- Q. So he had gotten home shortly after 3:20 in the afternoon and by 3:45 -- or around 3:45 in the afternoon you were headed to the Grapevine Police Department with him?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Was he in custody?
- 23 A. No, sir.
- 24 Q. Did you tell him he had to go?
- 25 A. No, sir.

- Q. Was anyone else in the car with you other than the Defendant?
- A. I don't believe so. I believe, actually, I may have transported him myself. I don't know for certain. If there was anybody else in the car -- there may have been another detective, only so she could get to the police department, but not that I recall.
- Q. Assuming it was just you and the Defendant, or I guess even if there had been another police officer with you, where would the Defendant have sat in the car?
- A. I believe, and I don't recall for certain, but I believe he sat in the passenger seat of the car.
- Q. Front seat?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. If you have someone in custody, where do they seat?
- 17 A. In the backseat.
 - Q. Did you -- during the course of the interview that later took place with Detective Stewart did you obtain written consents from the Defendant and actually collect some samples, say, for example, a buccal swab and swabs from his hands, that sort of thing?
- 23 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And I am not going to go over it in great detail.

 We have the video. We've seen those. But you are the

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1
    one that actually collected those items; is that
    correct?
2
3
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
           All right. I want to move ahead a little bit.
       Q.
4
5
    I've already mentioned the fact that you took part in an
6
    interview. This was not a Grapevine case, right?
7
       Α.
           Correct.
8
       Q.
           You were there I guess more as a courtesy; is
9
    that right?
10
       Α.
           Correct.
11
       Q.
           I want to ask you -- when I say courtesy, I
12
    guess, I mean courtesy to whom?
13
       Α.
           Arlington Police Department.
           While you were in the presence of the Defendant,
14
       Q.
15
    did anyone threaten him?
16
       Α.
           No, sir.
17
           Did anyone harm him in any way?
       Q.
18
       Α.
           No.
19
       Q.
           Did anyone -- was he ever placed in handcuffs?
20
           No, sir.
       Α.
21
       Q.
           Was he ever restrained in any way?
22
           No, sir.
       Α.
           We have the video, of course, and we've seen the
23
       Q.
24
    Defendant sitting alone in a room prior to Detective
25
    Stewart's arrival?
```

Α. Yes. 1 2 Q. And he's in that room alone; is that correct? 3 Yes. Α. Do you recall if the door was open or closed to 4 that room? 5 The door, right before the interview started the 6 Α. 7 door remained open. Tell us about what's outside that door. 8 Q. 9 Α. There's an office -- well, there's a series of 10 offices. The most immediate office belongs to our 11 investigative assistant. 12 Investigative assistant, so is that a male or Q. female? 13 Α. Female. 14 15 Is she a police officer? Q. 16 Α. No. Does she wear a police officer's uniform? 17 Q. 18 Α. No. 19 Q. Does she wear a firearm? 20 Α. No. 21 Q. Was there -- in addition to her, was there a 22 police officer setting up on that door to make sure he didn't leave? 23 24 Α. No, sir. At various times during the -- or at least at 25 Q.

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some point in time during the interview during a break
does the Defendant get up and wonder out of the room?
       Possibly. I don't recall exactly.
   Α.
   Q.
       All right. And I don't know if you watched that
portion of the interview or not.
       Not that I recall, watching that portion of the
video, that is.
   Q.
      Was he deprived of water? Did he have water
while he was there?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       Okay. Was he offered a chance to go to the
restroom?
   Α.
       Yes.
       There is -- do you have -- did I give you a copy
   Q.
of the transcript when we met last night?
   Α.
       Yes, sir.
       Okay. Do you have it with you?
   Q.
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       The part that I'm asking you about is going to be
in the second -- there's two portions of the transcript,
part one and part two. I want to turn your attention to
part two. Okay?
   Α.
       Okay.
       It's going to be page -- I think I'm correct.
   Q.
```

Let's go to page 12. I may -- I'll just point out to

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1
    you what I'm talking about. It will save us a lot of
2
    back and forth. Let me see yours.
3
                Okay. You've made some corrections,
4
    correct?
5
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
                       Then that's what I want to ask you
6
       Q.
           All right.
7
    about. This is in -- follows a portion of the interview
8
    regarding him giving some consent and I believe it's
9
    consent regarding the search of the vehicle. I may be
10
    wrong about that. I apologize if I am.
11
    transcript right after Detective Stewart leaves the room
    to take a phone call --
12
       Α.
13
           Yes.
14
       Q.
           -- okav?
15
                The transcript says -- and where it says
    "E", that's "Easley" for you, correct?
16
       Α.
           Correct.
17
18
           Okay. "E", here it says that you say,
       Q.
19
    "Actually -- "I'll actually get this consent -- "I will
20
    actually -- "Actually, I can go get the search warrant,"
21
    correct, that's what it says in the typed words?
22
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
23
       Q.
           We were listening to this last night, correct?
24
       Α.
           Yes, sir.
25
           Did you hear something different than that?
       Q.
```

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. What did you actually say right there at line 11?
- A. What it sounded more like to me was "Actually, I can go get the consent to search form."
- Q. And did you in fact go get a consent to search form immediately following that?
- A. Yes. I had the consent to search form on the video. I had the consent to search form on like a book or a binder or something.
- Q. And do you just -- does he in fact give him instructions, a few lines down, regarding where to sign and how to indicate that he is giving his consent?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And did you make a time reference so that you could write it on that consent to search form?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. Look at line 25.
- 18 | A. Yes, sir.
- 19 Q. And what is the time reference:
- 20 A. "It is now 6:08."
- 21 Q. So that is from line 11 down to line 25, correct?
- 22 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Had there been any conversation between you and the Defendant or Detective Stewart about you going and getting a search warrant at that point in time?

- 1 Α. No, sir. 2 Q. Was there ever a conversation about a search 3 warrant at all? Α. No, sir. 4 5 All right. During the interview the Defendant Q. 6 did provide, several times provided, consent to search 7 the apartment, for one, right? 8 Α. Yes, sir. 9 Q. He gave consent to search -- ultimately gave his 10 consent to search the Ford Explorer, correct? 11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. Gave his consent to search, to search, that is, 13 to take photographs of his body, his tattoos on his arms and, finally, of his torso, correct? 14 15 Α. Yes. 16 Q. He gave consent to obtain the contents of his iPhone, correct? 17 18 Α. Yes. And I may be leaving something out. Were all of 19 Q. 20 those consents given voluntarily?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.

23

24

25

Q. Were you present when he was warned of his constitutional rights, rights under the -- the Miranda warnings, as well as the rights under 38.22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure?

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1
       Α.
            Yes, sir.
            And did he appear to you to understand those
2
       Q.
 3
    rights?
       Α.
           Yes.
 4
            Did he waive each and every one of those rights?
 5
       Q.
6
       Α.
           Yes.
 7
            Did he give these consents freely and
       Q.
8
    voluntarily?
           Yes, sir.
9
       Α.
10
            Was there ever any concern -- did you ever have
11
    any concern about the Defendant's ability to understand
    what was going on in that room?
12
13
       Α.
            No, sir.
14
            Did he strike you as an intelligent person?
       Q.
15
           Yes.
       Α.
16
       Q.
           Articulate?
17
           Yes.
       Α.
18
       Q.
           Able to express his thoughts?
19
       Α.
            Yes.
20
       Q.
           Able to understand what was being communicated to
21
    him?
22
       Α.
           Yes.
           Did you ever hear him flatly say, "I will not
23
       Q.
    give my consent" for any of these items?
24
25
       Α.
            No.
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would be arrested?

Q. When he was talking about -- when -- did he show a reluctance, though, to allow you to photograph his torso? Α. Yes. Q. Did he provide reasons for his reluctance? Α. Yes. Q. That is, he has eczema? Α. Yes. Q. And he also has scratches that he didn't want anyone to see? Α. Correct. Q. Okay. Did you and Detective Stewart attempt to address those concerns with him? Α. Yes. Did you ever make him any promises regarding Q. him -- in order to obtain his consent? A. Promised we wouldn't publish the pictures or show anybody the pictures, things of that nature, but other than that, no. Okay. And that was to address his concerns about Q. the way the eczema looks? Α. Yes. Did you ever tell him that if he didn't allow Q. these photographs or this consent to search this car he

Α. No. 1 2 Q. He ultimately was not arrested; is that correct? 3 Α. Correct. Q. He did provide during the interview his jacket 4 5 and some shoes; is that correct? Α. Yes. 6 7 Do you know how the Defendant got back to his Q. 8 apartment that night? Α. 9 No. 10 Q. Is that something that we have asked you to try to ascertain for us? 11 12 Α. Yes. 13 Have you had any luck? Q. 14 Α. No. sir. 15 Q. Can you tell us whether or not he was locked up 16 in jail that night? Α. He was not. 17 18 Q. He was free to go? 19 Α. Yes. 20 If you would, please, look on the same transcript Q. 21 we're talking about there. Look at page eight, line --22 well, let's just look at line 16. He has just been --23 Detective Stewart has just told him that he, Detective 24 Stewart, will need consent in order to take these 25 photographs. You see where the Defendant states,

```
1
    "Actually, on that one, I'm not... It's just one of
2
    those things, uh, not yet, no"?
3
       Α.
           Yes.
           So he says, "Not yet, no," correct?
4
           Correct.
5
       Α.
6
           All right. And y'all continue to talk to him to
       Q.
7
    attempt to obtain a consent, correct?
       Α.
8
           Yes.
9
       Q.
           That is all I have for now.
10
                 MR. ROUSSEAU: I will pass the witness.
11
                         CROSS-EXAMINATION
    BY MS. KEENE:
12
13
       Q.
           Let's just hit this first. If you flip over to
14
    page nine, at the very top, were you present when, and
15
    it may have been Detective Stewart, says, "How about
16
    with that shirt off? Would you let me take pictures,"
    and he says, "No." Is that correct?
17
18
       Α.
           Yes.
19
       Q.
           And you were present whenever he said that,
20
    correct?
21
       Α.
           Yes.
22
           There was no hesitation or ambiguity in his
       Q.
23
    answer at that point, was there?
           Not that I recall.
24
       Α.
25
           In fact, he just said "no". He said "yes" to a
       Q.
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lot of different pictures, but this is the particular
picture that he said "no" to; is that correct?
  Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
      And then it was -- that's fine. That's enough.
            So whenever you were sent out to his house,
his apartment, how long had you been there before he
arrived?
  Α.
       Quite a while. I'd been told to go out at about
8:30 and it was about -- it was a little bit after 3:20.
       So you're out there six, seven hours, eight
  Q.
hours?
  Α.
      Yes.
   Q.
      And whenever he arrives at 3:30ish in the
afternoon, how many police officers were out there?
      Oh, I don't know for certain. We had taken
shifts.
        Our criminal investigations units had taken
shifts in watching the residence. There had been patrol
officers that had come and gone. At that particular
time only two people that I can absolutely attest to
being there were Mr. Detective Graves and myself.
  Q.
      Detective Graves?
      Yes.
  Α.
   Q.
      And you?
  Α.
      Yes. Detective Rebecca Graves.
      You don't remember any other Grapevine police
   Q.
```

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1
    officers that were there, period?
2
       Α.
           Not at the time that --
       Ω.
           That he arrives?
3
           -- we made contact with Mr. --
       Α.
4
           Correct.
5
       Q.
       Α.
           -- Olivas.
6
7
                 Yes.
8
       Q.
           There were two Arlington police detectives that
9
    came prior to Thomas right before he pulls up?
10
           They came somewhere around the time that he
11
    showed up. I don't know if it was just prior to him
12
    showing up or if it was just after. I believe it was
13
    just after. I know they walked up after we had made
    contact with Mr. Olivas.
14
15
       Q.
           How did you know? Did somebody inform you he was
    on his way home or he's about to be there?
16
       Α.
           Yes.
17
18
           And were there police officers following him from
       Q.
19
    Best Buy to his residence?
20
           I don't know if they were following him.
21
    that they'd said that they believed he had just left
22
    Best Buy in a green SUV.
           And about how much time after, when they told you
23
       Q.
24
    that, did he arrive at his apartment?
25
       Α.
           It wasn't very long at all.
```

- Q. It's not a very long commute, is it? 1 2 Α. No, ma'am. 3 Q. So five minutes or less, basically? Yes. Α. 4 5 And then here comes the green SUV that you were Q. 6 told that he'd be driving? 7 Α. Correct. 8 Q. How many police officers total were there whenever he gets out of the SUV and is confronted? 9 10 There was only two of us that approached him and 11 confronted him originally. And then how many total, before you guys leave. 12 Q. police officers are there? 13 There were two Grapevine and I believe just the 14 two Arlington. I don't recall if anybody else showed up 15 or at all. 16 So four officers total including yourself? 17 Q. 18 Α. Yes, four. Yes. 19 Q. Each of the police officers are in plainclothes? 20 Yes, ma'am. Α. 21 Q. Was it apparent, though, that -- you stated 22 that -- let me start over.
 - You stated that Thomas said, "Can I go inside before the neighbors think I killed Rebeca and my daughter?" Is that correct?

24

A. Yes.

- Q. Is that when y'all are outside in the parking lot area?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Was it apparent that he's been talked to by a number of police officers?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Give me an idea, or give us an idea, of what that looks like or why you'd think, "I'm going to go in. My neighbors are going to be wondering what I did"?
- A. I can see where -- well, not real sure exactly what you're asking me. If you're asking me to paint the picture --
 - Q. Paint the picture, yes.
- A. There were four individuals standing around Mr. Olivas, talking. I know at least two of us, it was apparent that we were police officers because we had identification on our belt. The Arlington detectives, I don't recall if their identification was as obvious or not, but, yes, four people standing in the parking lot talking to him, obviously two of them being officials.
- Q. And were y'all surrounding him or just talking to him face-to-face?
 - A. I was just talking to him face-to-face.
- Q. If he took off running, then you would be able to

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stop him. He was that close?
       If he took off running, I would not have chased
      I don't have a reason really to chase him other
than to try to identify him, talk to him, what have you,
if that's what you're asking.
       No, but that's okay. How close are you to him?
   Q.
      Well, I don't recall. Generally I try to stay a
   Α.
safe distance away from somebody. Probably maybe five
feet.
            THE COURT: Point in here how far away.
Relative to you and the court reporter, close or same
or --
            THE WITNESS: Probably a little bit closer.
Maybe just about the same distance. Maybe just a little
bit closer.
   Q.
       (BY MS. KEENE) And the other police officers,
are they about the same distance? Are they with you?
Are they behind him?
   Α.
       Honestly I don't recall where they were standing.
       Okay. But there were four police officers, one
   Q.
female and three males, talking to Thomas?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
      And was any of this conversation recorded in any
manner?
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A. Not that I'm aware of.

- Q. About how long was that conversation?
- A. It was very short.

- Q. And in the conversation, the only thing Thomas said is, "Can I go inside before the neighbors," basically, "think I killed my wife and kiddo?"
- A. That was the only notable thing that I recall.

 There may have been other conversation, but it wasn't anything -- I don't want to say anything of any consequence, but it wasn't anything about -- relative to the case or the investigation.
 - Q. Is there any discussion about why you are there?
- A. Not that I recall. I remember thinking I didn't want -- being that I didn't know anything about the investigation, I didn't want to talk to him and tell him exactly what was going on because I didn't know for certain exactly how he was being implicated in the case.
- Q. All right. Thomas gets out of his car. How is he approached, by two, you said, police officers?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you're one of them?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. So what do you say? Just approach a citizen and say, "Can you come down to the Grapevine Police Department with me," or how does that take place?
- 25 A. From what I recall, and I don't remember exactly

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how I said it, I do remember walking towards him as he
was walking -- because his vehicle was actually parked
quite aways away and he started walking so I had plenty
of time to tell the other detective, "Hey, this looks
like him walking to us now." I get out the car and I
approach him in the parking lot. I just said, "Hey, I'm
Officer Easley with the Grapevine Police Department.
Would it be okay if we talk?" It would have been
something along those lines.
       Okay. And then he says something like "yes"?
   Q.
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       And then now you've got four of you that -- two
more approach, correct?
       A total of three more. Myself and then three
more approach -- or two more.
   Q.
       So four of y'all talking?
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- 16
- 17 Α. Yes.

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- Q. But what is being said?
- Α. I don't recall. I don't recall what was exactly said.
 - Q. How is he convinced by these four police officers to go get in the car with one of them?
 - From what I recall, we just asked him if he would be willing to come in and talk to us. I don't recall if we even told him why. We may have. Somebody may have,

but I don't recall if we did or not.

- Q. Like someone may have said something like, what, like "there's a double homicide" or "there's a fire," or do you have any memory? You're the one that was out there.
- A. There may have been some mention of "have you heard of the homicide in Arlington". May have been. Like I said, I don't recall.
- Q. What you don't recall is him saying anything that jogged your -- that you remember of implicating himself in this?
 - A. No, not at all.
- Q. You certainly don't remember him saying anything that stood out to you to be "I might need to make a note of that," except for this "Can we go inside before the neighbors think I killed Rebeca and my daughter"?
- A. Yes.

- Q. That's the only thing you heard him say out there that caused you to think "I need to make note of that"?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Anything else he said that would have been, in your opinion, something a normal person would have said when four police officers approached them?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. This was the only thing that he said that

stood out to you? Α. 2 Correct. Q. Okay. And then about how long is the conversation that y'all have out there before he gets in vour car? 5 I don't remember exactly. I know from reviewing 6 Α. 7 the CAD times and the time that I estimated that we made 8 contact with him, there wasn't very many minutes between 9 those two times, and that's also going to include 10 getting into the car and things of that nature. So I would estimate no more than ten minutes of talking and/or silence. 12 13 Q. And so in the ten minutes after talking to him, 14 he then voluntarily says he'll come to the police 15 department? 16 Α. Yes.

- How come he didn't drive his own car and follow Q. you?
 - Α. I don't recall why that wasn't allowed, other than I know Arlington was interested in the vehicle.
 - Q. Arlington didn't want any evidence that possibly was in the vehicle to be contaminated; is that fair?
 - Α. Yes.

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Q. So it would be at least in Arlington's best interest for him to get in your car and for the vehicle

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that he drove to be left right there; is that correct?
   Α.
       Yes.
   Q.
       And, actually, y'all put a guard on that vehicle,
or a police officer, to watch the vehicle?
   Α.
       I don't -- we may have.
   Q.
       All right. So once you get him into your car --
and you said he sat in your front seat?
   Α.
       I believe so, yes.
   Q.
       And how long did it take to drive him to the
police station?
  Α.
       It wouldn't have taken very long. Maybe five
minutes, seven minutes.
   Q.
       Was he told in all this that he didn't have to
qo?
       I don't recall if I said that for certain.
know my usual routine, being that this wasn't my first
investigation, is to repeatedly reiterate that they're
allowed to go, to ensure that they understand that, you
know, this is completely their decision and they can
leave at any time. I would imagine that was probably
brought up, but being that I didn't record it, I don't
know for certain.
   Q.
       What you do know is you asked him to come and he
came?
   Α.
       Yes.
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- Q. You don't know whether or not you said, "You don't have to come," because you don't have a memory of that, correct?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And so when he came, it's about a five-minute, ten-minute? How long does it take in a car to get to the police station?
 - A. Five to seven minutes.
 - Q. And is any of that recorded?
- A. We do. I believe I did check out on the radio with our dispatch that we were en route to the police department. And I believe I checked in that we were -- we had arrived at the police department. It should all be covered in our CAD system.
- Q. I mean as far as video or audio recording of that drive.
- A. No. I was in an unmarked criminal investigations car. It's not equipped with cameras.
 - Q. And was there any sort of conversation in the car driving there between you and Thomas?
 - A. Not memorable conversation.
 - Q. "Not memorable" meaning you just don't remember?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. But it was certainly nothing like a confession?
- 25 A. True.

- Q. Okay. Because you would have made note of that?
- 2 A. Yes.

- Q. And there was no discussion about this offense in the car?
 - A. No.
- Q. Whatever the discussion was, it would have been -- it was insignificant and you didn't put it in your report?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Or you guys just sat silently and drove all the way there?
- A. Possibly.
 - Q. Once you arrive at Grapevine, do you actually drive up to the front and you guys get out, or do you go like into a sally port?
 - A. We have an entrance close to our interview rooms in our criminal investigations division. So we would have parked in the back and walked through a back door into the police department. I say back door. Our police department is actually very confusing because it's got a lobby that goes all the way through the building, so the front and back are often confused for each other. There's a main entrance in both the front and back.
 - Q. Once he gets inside the police department where

1 do you take him? Into one of the interview rooms. 2 Α. 3 Q. And is he sat inside the interview room? Yes, he's sat in the interview room. Α. 4 And how much time after he's sat in the interview 5 Q. room is the recording started? 6 7 It wouldn't have been very long. We try to get Α. 8 the recording started as soon as we possibly can. 9 Q. And was he free to leave at that point? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Q. Had he got up and just walked out, could he have 12 done that by himself? 13 Α. Yes. He could have come out the same entrance we went in. 14 15 Whenever -- there's one time that he does leave. Q. 16 Whenever he's given an interview, he gets to go smoke a 17 cigarette. Do you recall that? 18 Α. No. I don't. 19 Q. When he left he was -- a police officer went with 20 him to go smoke a cigarette. Would that be standard? 21 Α. If he had gone outside the building through the 22 entrance that we came in, he would not have been able to 23 come back. It's restricted access coming into the

building. Free access flowing out; restricted access

coming back in. So it would not have been uncommon for

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an officer to go with them just to make sure that they
could get back into the building to where they were
sitting.
      So it wouldn't surprise you at all to hear that a
  Q.
police officer went out with him to smoke a cigarette?
  Α.
       No, it would not.
  Q.
       Because that's the only way you could get back
in, if you went outside?
  Α.
       True.
   Q.
      Was to have somebody with authority or with the
right swipe or key to get back in?
  Α.
      Yes.
      But you don't have a specific memory of that
  Q.
happening?
  Α.
       No.
            MS. KEENE:
                        Pass the witness.
            MR. ROUSSEAU: I don't have any further
questions, Your Honor.
            THE COURT: All right. May the witness be
excused, at least for now?
            MS. KEENE: He may, Judge.
            MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes.
            THE COURT: All right. Remember your
instructions. Remember the witness rule. Thanks for
coming in.
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(Witness excused from courtroom)
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                (Pause in proceedings)
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                THE COURT: All right. Outside the presence
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    of the witness I just re-listened to the audio that's
    referred to on State's Pretrial 2-A and it's been
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    discussed on line 11, page 12 and it sounds to me like
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    it says, "I can get the consent to search done,"
8
    followed by him, "I know you filled out a lot of these,"
9
    immediately discussing in the context of the tape.
    that's -- as a matter of fact that's what the Court
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    heard and the exhibit will speak for itself.
12
                Y'all may continue. Still the State's case.
                MR. ROUSSEAU: That's all I have at this
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14
    point, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: You rest on Defense motion to
    suppress?
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                MR. ROUSSEAU: Statements of the Defendant,
18
    yes, sir.
19
                THE COURT: All right. What about evidence,
20
    what beyond what's here in evidence...
21
                MR. ROUSSEAU: Can we go off the record?
22
                THE COURT: Yes.
23
                (Discussion off the record)
24
                THE COURT: On the record.
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                State rests as to the pretrial Defense
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    motion to suppress?
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                MR. ROUSSEAU: Regarding the Defendant's
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    statements, yes, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: And the evidence obtained during
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    the course of the interview when the statements were
    given, particularly those contained in State's Pretrial
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7
    1 and 2?
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                MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right. And as of now,
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    you've indicated you have no desire, on the issue of, in
11
    case-in-chief, to offer State's Exhibit Pretrial 3 based
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    on 38.22 issues, which are still being researched, and
13
    you want to withhold any ruling or addressing that issue
    at this time?
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                MR. ROUSSEAU: Just to be safe, Pretrial 3
    is the 9/24 arrest interview?
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                MR. MOORE: Yes.
17
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                MR. ROUSSEAU: Then you're correct, Your
19
    Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right. Does the Defense
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    have any evidence you wish to offer on the merits of the
22
    motion and matter I just addressed with the State?
23
                MS. KEENE:
                            No, sir.
24
                THE COURT: Do you rest, as well?
25
                MS. KEENE:
                            Yes.
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1 THE COURT: All right. Then State waive 2 opening, reserve close? 3 MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, sir. THE COURT: All right. Then the Defense may 4 5 close. DEFENDANT'S CLOSING STATEMENT 6 7 MS. KEENE: Judge, we really have two large 8 issues. One of them being an illegal detention of 9 Thomas Olivas on March the 21st, 2011. What we heard 10 from the detective is that they did not have probable cause to detain him. However, they showed up at his 11 12 house, four in number, and become such a presence, and 13 they agree that they become such a presence, in the parking lot that he says, "Can we go inside?" But they 14 15 don't go inside. Instead they say, "Let's come on down 16 to the police department." I would submit to the Court that he does not 17 18 at this point believe that he's free to just go inside 19 because they said, "No, we'd like you to come to the 20 police department." If four police officers are present 21 outside, wanting to talk to you, how free do you feel like you can say to them, "I don't want to talk to you"? 22 23 They said they didn't tell him why they wanted to talk

to him, but it was such a presence to him that he said,

"I don't want my neighbors to think I, you know, killed

24

my wife and kid." So something significant was happening and he could tell it just based on that one statement. So the detective said he did not have probable cause but yet they were able to bring Thomas down to the police station. No one is clear about why Thomas couldn't drive himself down there. Except you can glean from what was happening is they don't want him -- they don't want him anywhere near that truck because they don't want him to contaminate the evidence. They want him in their car and with a perception that he can't, that he's not free to leave, so Thomas then ends up down at the police station without probable cause, not believing that he can just get up and leave.

So it would be an illegal detention. And based on that illegal detention, we would argue that all the continuing consents are the fruits of that illegal detention, being the consent to take his buccal swab, consent to take any photographs of his body, period, the consent to -- consent with the car, just the fact that it was even discussed we believe would not be admissible into evidence, and then, of course, the actual statement itself. We would say that those, I think four major items, would be suppressible based upon illegal detention.

They also took his clothing he had on that

day, so that would be another piece of physical evidence that we would argue would be a fruit of the poisonous tree, as far as the illegal detention, and then, also, anything that came off of his iPhone, because he freely gave them his iPhone and talked about his iPhone. We talked a little bit about it in this hearing. But if the arrest is an arrest and it was not based on probable cause and it was an illegal detention, so to speak, then all of those things would be fruits of the poisonous tree. So basically a ruling on the arrest and then all of the things that came from the arrest we would ask the Court to suppress.

And number two is, being just more specific, is this idea of consent. And even assuming that this is not an illegal detention, just looking at what does it mean under the Fourth Amendment, what sort of rights do citizens have. And we know from the Fourth Amendment that a citizen has a right to be free from searches, period, and all the searches are presumed to be unreasonable unless there's a warrant. And we know that the only exception to that is if someone gives their consent. And so when Thomas says, "Yes, I'll give you my iPhone -- he does it very freely and the Court saw it in the videotape -- when Thomas says yes to whatever else it was, "Yes, here's my buccal swab, you can have

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it," but when they talk to Thomas about his body, he is
very clear and he says no. It is not ambiguous.
                                                  It is
not anything. It is "no". So at that moment Thomas
invoked his Fourth Amendment right to not -- to be free
of an unreasonable search, a search without probable
cause. And the police officer, and you heard the police
officer, his view of the Fifth Amendment, too, if you
say you have a right, "I don't want to talk to you
anymore," he can just keep on talking to you and
convince you to give up your rights. That's not the
      It's --
law.
            THE COURT: Well, let me just say, when it's
not a custodial interrogation, you don't have to warn
someone of their rights. There are some delineations.
And it wasn't really clarified with the witness.
                       You're correct. You're correct.
            MS. KEENE:
If he was in custody, maybe he would have had a
different answer. Actually, that's a very --
            THE COURT:
                       Right.
            MS. KEENE: -- good point, Judge.
            Certainly the Fourth Amendment doesn't
require custodial. You have a right to be free of a
search whether you're in custody or not. The police
don't have a right to just come up to you and say, "I
want all of your stuff," and take it from you. So if
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you say no, you say, "I am invoking my Fourth Amendment
right not to be searched," they need to stop.
                                              They have
to stop. And so there are a number of cases that I
found. Most of them are older because I think this is
well-settled law. It says, "This reasoning is equally
applicable in using it against a defendant for refusal
to consent to entry of their house without a warrant.
The right to refuse protects both the innocent and the
guilty --
            THE REPORTER: Could you slow down, please.
            MS. KEENE: Oh, I'm sorry.
            -- and to use its exercise against the
defendant would be," as the Court stated, "a penalty
imposed by the courts for exercising constitutional
right." So it's the same idea under the Fourth
Amendment as it is under the Fifth. If I say, "I'm
going to invoke Fifth Amendment right to remain silent,"
you can't bring that in front of a jury and use that as
evidence of guilt. And so when Thomas says, "I'm
invoking my Fifth Amendment right not to be searched, my
body," --
           THE COURT: You mean his Fourth Amendment
right.
            MS. KEENE: I mean, "my Fourth Amendment
right, for my body not to be searched," that can't be
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brought before the jury, and they're supposed to honor that. He says he honors it, but then we know after 20 minutes, ten pages of convincing him, "Oh, don't give up that right," makes it not voluntary. He has invoked his Fourth Amendment right "no". And he's very clear about when he says yes and he's very clear about when he says no. He ultimately concedes because they've badgered him. You watched it. They badgered him about "give us" -- "Come on, what you hiding," basically, "under that shirt?" "What you hiding in that car?" And so to show those conversations to the jury is going to allow them to infer guilt based on him invoking his constitutional rights. And that's what these various court opinions, as well as the constitution, says you can't do.

I mean, what kind of a -- I think it says in this one -- I love this language -- "In the case of silence, the prosecutor can argue that if the defendant had nothing to hide, he would not keep silent. In the case of refusal of entry, the prosecutor can argue if the defendant were not trying to hide something or someone, she would have let the officers in. In either case, whether the argument is made or not, the desired inference will be drawn by the jury. This is why the evidence is inadmissible in the case of silence. It's

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also why the evidence is inadmissible in the case of refusal to let the officers search." And so it is a constitutional right to be free from the search. He did not give his consent voluntarily. In fact, he said no. After 20 minutes or more of them harboring in on him, they convinced him to change his mind. And, Judge, this is the same thing as if he's in custody and he says, "You have a right to remain silent," and I invoke it, they don't get to keep prodding on him, keep talking to him until he finally, "All right. I concede. I'll talk." On the issue of the car, he we would also object to him invoking his right for the car not to be searched and all of that -- tapes in regards to that. Well, and let me just -- to be THE COURT: fair to your record, it seems to me he's invoking Amanda's possible right to object to the car not being searched. MS. KEENE: I believe that that is less clear when he starts but then it becomes more clear that he's talking about there's a smell of gasoline, he doesn't want them to go in there, but, yes, it does

THE COURT: And he can't be responsible for what she might have in the car. He doesn't --

appear that he's invoking Amanda's --

MS. KEENE: Correct. 1 2 THE COURT: -- like he searches the car. Не 3 doesn't know what she may have. MS. KEENE: Correct. 4 THE COURT: And I see your inference that if 5 it's the gasoline, it might affect me if in fact there 6 7 is something significant to the gasoline. 8 MS. KEENE: I think upon them further 9 talking to him, it becomes very clear that what he's 10 doing is invoking his Fourth Amendment right not to have 11 a search of his car. 12 THE COURT: Is there a standing issue, do 13 you think? MS. KEENE: No -- well, there's a standing 14 15 issue ultimately when they go get consent to search the That's why I'm not arguing about whatever they 16 car. 17 found in the car, because they go to Amanda and they get 18 her consent, that's fine. 19 THE COURT: So you have two issues; one, the 20 search of the car, two, discussion with him whether it's 21 okay to search the car when he says no? 22 MS. KEENE: Correct. What we're arguing 23 about is the discussion with him about searching the 24 car. The actual search of the car, they do it legally 25 and they do it another way, so that's irrelevant, to

whatever they found in that car, with the pictures, et cetera. It's the fact they're talking to him and really all the discussion of him going, "No, no," and then why do you have to go into the reasoning of why you're invoking your Fourth Amendment right? Why are you going to do that?

Under the constitution you have a right to

Under the constitution you have a right to remain silent, you have a right to be free of searches. If a police officer can come and say, "I want to come into your house," you say, "No," and they go, "Why?" "What?" And you have to explain why? And then that gets to be put in front of a jury? Really? What kind of constitutional right is it if I'm getting penalized --

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question. If you walk up and knock on a door and say, "Hi, your neighbors think you're running a drug lab in your house. Will you talk to me about it," and they say no and slam the door in your face, you think that's admissible, if they just go knock on your door and ask that question, if in fact later you're charged with running a drug lab in your house?

MS. KEENE: I think, yes, that's admissible, the way you phrased the question. I think that if they came in and said, "Can we look inside your house," and

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they said no, I don't think that that's admissible.
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                THE COURT: What would be the difference of
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    saying, "I'm not going to talk to you" versus "I'm not
    going to let you look in my garage to see if there's a
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    drug lab to put the little old ladies at peace across
    the street"?
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                MS. KEENE: I guess it depends exactly on
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    what is said and what the circumstances are.
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                THE COURT:
                            Okay.
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                MS. KEENE: But certainly if you're in
    custody, obviously any time you say, "I don't want to
    talk," it's over. But if they just want to come up and
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    say, "I want to talk about the drug lab," I don't why
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    that wouldn't be admissible, that you said, "I don't
    want to talk to you about no drug lab." That's their
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    words.
            But if they said, "We want to come search your
    house. We don't have a warrant. We don't got no
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    probable cause. Will you let us, " and you say no --
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                THE COURT: It's still words.
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                MS. KEENE: It's an invocation of your
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    Fourth Amendment right not to be searched.
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                THE COURT: All right.
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                MS. KEENE: And they don't get to then use
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    that, because what happens is they put that in front of
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    the jury, just exactly like the Court said, there's an
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inference of "why", because we're all humans.
beings say, "Thomas, why won't you let us see your
body?" "Why won't you let us in the car?" "That's
funny, the two things you said no to." They're going to
use that as evidence and the jury is going to take it as
evidence.
            So we would argue under constitutional
grounds, as well as under 403, and just good old
evidentiary grounds, of those issues being misconstrued
and taken as guilt even though he --
            THE COURT: So your legal position that
whether you have a Fifth Amendment right concerning
conversations, whether you're in custody, whether you're
detained, is one issue, that a Fourth Amendment issue is
separate and distinct from a Fifth and Sixth Amendment
issue?
           MS. KEENE: Absolutely.
            THE COURT: That the right to a
reasonable -- to be free from unreasonable searches and
seizures...
            MS. KEENE: Is for all citizens regardless
if they're in custody or not.
            THE COURT: And I understand that argument
and I understand it when it says, you know, "Put your
hands on the wall. We're cutting off your shirt even
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just forget that --

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though you said no," as opposed to the discussion of
"why you don't want your shirt cut off," had they forced
            I see those are different issues.
there's the consent or not, I understand.
            Just like the Fifth Amendment, if the
officer continues the conversation, well, maybe they can
still push it but the jury doesn't hear about it.
you know, if you knock on the door, "Your neighbor says
there's a lab. Will you talk to us," and they say no
and slam the door in your face when it's not custodial,
so I see the custodial issue still intertwines even with
the Fourth Amendment issue.
            MS. KEENE:
                        I do.
                               Judge, I do, too. And if
he was in custody, it would intertwine in a big way.
            THE COURT:
                        Right.
            MS. KEENE: Because he could actually argue
then that he was actually also saying a right to remain
silent on that issue and y'all kept talking to him about
it.
            THE COURT: Right.
            MS. KEENE: If it is construed, when you
look at the way he was detained, that he actually was in
custody for purposes of this conversation, then it's
also a good Fifth Amendment argument. But I'm saying
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THE COURT: Right. 1 MS. KEENE: -- let's forget that and say, 2 3 you know what, it was a voluntary him-coming-down-there, 4 when he says no, it means no. And you don't get to put 5 in front of the jury that he said no and it took 20 minutes to convince him and all that conversation 6 7 that took place. When he says no and the cop says, but 8 doesn't do it, "I honor that," you honor that and you 9 don't get to basically convince him after 20 minutes of 10 conversation and take the pictures and put it in front 11 of the jury, all of that, because he said no. And it 12 wasn't -- both of those, he wasn't waffling. 13 Particularly on the body, he was like "no". 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 MS. KEENE: It's an interesting issue for you, Judge. 16 THE COURT: I understand your position. 17 18 MS. KEENE: Okay. That's our argument. 19 THE COURT: All right. State may respond. 20 STATE'S CLOSING ARGUMENT 21 MR. ROUSSEAU: Well, first of all, he was 22 not in custody. It's well-settled law that if he voluntarily accompanied police to a police station does 23 24 not constitute custody. Just like sitting down and 25 talking to your probation officer, you may be required

to be there but you're not in custody. This is well-settled law. And there doesn't need to be, I believe, much time wasted on was he in custody or not. He voluntarily went down there.

All this talk about he wasn't allowed to drive his own vehicle, we don't know he wasn't allowed to drive his own vehicle. They asked him if he would accompany them to the police department and he said yes. That's it. That's all the conversation. That's all the testimony we have on whether or not -- on how he got to the police department. So the rest of this conversation about could he have driven his car, was he allowed to drive his car, that's simply a non-factor here, because there's no evidence that it ever entered his own mind to drive his own vehicle. They asked him to ride with them and he went. It's as simple as that.

So question is was it voluntary, and it was in fact voluntary. The interview speaks for itself. He was overwhelmingly eager to cooperate. He even made statements many times like, "Whatever, Officer, absolutely." "You're doing your job." "I'm here to help you." "Whatever you need, Officer." "I absolutely understand why you're doing this." "Whatever I can do to help." "I have nothing to hide." He was eager to assist them in any way he could until it came to the

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question of taking a picture of his body, and I'm
distinguishing that from his arms and his hands and that
sort of thing.
            THE COURT: The part of his body that was
not already exposed to air.
            MR. ROUSSEAU: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
                                                His
torso.
            So that and the vehicle. And regarding both
of those topics, Your Honor, every time he would say no,
beginning with the first, the first question from the
detective about taking a picture of his torso, he said,
"Not yet, no. Not yet." So according to Defense he
should have stopped there, boom, asked no more
questions. Well, it's not that simple. The detectives
are there to obtain evidence if they can without
violating his rights, if they can do so legally. And he
never gave an unqualified "no" to anything up to and
including the time where he has that one-line answer
that says "no," because it's in the middle of a
back-and-forth. I apologize, I don't have it. I'm not
turned to it, Your Honor. But -- just one moment.
            (Pause in proceedings)
            MR. ROUSSEAU: "How about that shirt off?
Would you let -- this is the top of page nine -- "Would
you let me take pictures?"
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"No." 1 "You don't feel comfortable with that?" 2 "No, I don't." 3 "0kay." 4 5 "I would prefer to consent with someone over 6 that." And both detectives essentially, "You mean 7 He says -- Thomas says, "I completely consult?" 8 understand where you're coming from. It's just eczema. 9 I scratch a lot." So he throws out this explanation for 10 why he doesn't want to take off his shirt and be 11 photographed, and so they address the concern that he 12 raised over and over. He would throw out some 13 concern, from, one, "I have scratches that will make me 14 look guilty," that's one. Two, "I have eczema which is 15 embarrassing," to, three, "I have eczema which attacks 16 me like a swarm of angry bees the moment my skin is 17 exposed to air." The detectives, in response to him 18 throwing out these excuses, address those excuses to try 19 to put him at ease and, frankly, let's face it, to his 20 defeat his arguments against doing it. They want the 21 photographs if they can get them legally, and he 22 ultimately did consent. 23 A person is -- on the question of consent, a 24 person is most -- it's measured against a reasonableness 25 consent. And, you know, it's a person of reasonable

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firmness. You look at police overreaching. You look at threats. You look at the setting; was he restrained, was he hounded, was he yelled at. None of this occurred. In fact, you can see for yourself in the interview, they were overly polite. They were extremely kind to him. He was not deprived of water. He was given the chance to go to the restroom. He was told repeatedly he's not under arrest and "we can't do this unless you tell us that we can." There's simply no room in the law to say that the State does not get to use evidence that's indicative of guilt because -- under these circumstances. They essentially killed the man with kindness. You cannot call this police overreaching. You cannot call this browbeating. You cannot call this custodial interrogation. And even if it had been custodial interrogation, it was complied with. The rules were complied with. 38.22 was fully addressed. There's simply no basis to suppress any of these items, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The Court finds as a matter of fact that on March 21st of 2011 that the defendant in this cause, Thomas Olivas, was contacted by officers of the Grapevine and Arlington Police

Department and requested to come to the Grapevine Police

Department for an interview, that he was transported

there, not in handcuffs and not under arrest at that, in an unmarked vehicle, was taken to an interview room of the Grapevine Police Department and thereafter was involved in a multi-hour series of conversations with intermittent breaks for intermittent purposes.

The interview, which concluded with the words, "I'm done. I just want to call it an evening. And if you need me, you know where to find me. I'm not hiding from you. I'm giving you everything you need, but I'm done. I hate to say it this time. I'm done," at which time the interview concludes and the Defendant is allowed to leave the Grapevine Police Department.

The Court finds as a matter of fact, concludes as a matter of law that the interview that took place that's contained -- I keep saying four corners -- within the four corners as relatively, accurately transcribed State's Pretrial 1-A and 2-A and contained within the video and words, audio and video, of State's Pretrial 1 and 2 was not a custodial interview within the meaning of Texas and U.S. constitutional parameters nor within the parameters of Article 38.22 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

However, as an appellate attorney might say, assuming arguendo that it was, that on the face of the interview shortly after its beginning, he was read his

38.22 warnings. It was recorded on the face of the interview. And had it been a custodial interrogation, at least for purposes of the statute, it was -- he received the same warnings as would be proper and appropriate for a custodial interview. So he was advised of his constitutional rights.

And as a matter of law, if it's not a custodial interview issue, raised by Ms. Keene properly, which have very different impacts when you -- the issue between invoking a constitutional right versus the failure to waive a constitutional right that's implemented as a matter of law. And once you're in custody, it's not a matter of whether you choose to invoke a right to remain silent, it's you must affirmatively waive that right before the interview takes place. So it's a timing issue. But I find as a matter of fact, it was not a custodial interview.

I find as concerns State's Pretrial 5, 6, 7, and 8 that -- well, first of all, 5, as concerns the iPhone, unequivocal consent to search an iPhone. You did everything but shove it in their hands. As far as buccal swabs, I find free and voluntary consent to provide buccal swabs and was quite impressed with his discussion of DNA testing and how in the military you give it for identification purposes in case you're a

combat casualty and there are pieces of you left and so your family knows which casket has your body parts, and how even the military says it cannot be used in any criminal or non-identification purpose, showing a very sophisticated knowledge on his part of the concept of DNA testing and the privacy rights that are given to our servicemen and women such that someone can't say, "I want to see if he's the father," "he's a suspect," or any other reason, because the military requires you to give that for purposes of identification. I would note, too, that based upon that, I am impressed and grateful for the Defendant's service to his country before these allegations, which is irrelevant to the legal decision here today.

I find the search of the apartment as evidenced by State's Pretrial 9 is a free and voluntary consent based on the context of the discussions and the actual execution of the documents.

I understand the concerns as to what I will assume State's Pretrial 7 covers, which is photographs and swabs of the body. And I understand and clearly understood Ms. Keene's concern about he said no. But the whole eczema issue was a nonresponsive comment the Defendant made when the officer -- he says, "I need to consult with someone," I can respect that, and then he

goes off into the eczema descriptions and goes on and on about eczema and scratches and looks like a cat got him and how you scratch and its involuntary and all these reasons implying an embarrassment to show or be seen.

And when you look at the entire context of the circumstances -- this conversation continues to go on because he keeps throwing "eczema" out like he's almost embarrassed that he's not cooperating with the photos but he's embarrassed about the appearance of the eczema and having to deal with the hereditary condition.

And when you look at the entire context of the entire series of conversations, he is not in custody. I'm not aware of a rule that says whether you consent or aren't sure if you want to consent. The bottom line is the consent that allowed the photos to be taken and what was its context, and I find that to be a free and voluntary consent. Whether that's what's governed in writing by 7 or simply the conversations and statements he makes in the manner and means in which he displayed himself and cooperated with the photography. I believe as a matter of fact that his position was, and, quite frankly, as a matter of trial strategy still is, I have nothing to hide and here's these pictures but I don't want my medical condition misconstrued. And, quite frankly, from the face of the record, scratches

due to eczema are much preferable to scratches without explanation. And the context shows an attempt to cooperate and a free and voluntary consent to those ultimate photographs, which I assume are contained within and observed in 10 through 23, inclusive, but most specifically as to those that show bare skin on the chest or torso where a T-shirt would normally cover. I don't have the specific numbers. It's clear that he was unequivocal and unhesitating to show other injuries, including scratch injuries that were not covered by the chest, in fact, gave explanations of how they occurred.

I find as a matter of fact, conclude as a matter of law that each and every exhibit offered in this hearing today, be it the visual display of the interview, the oral interview, the photographs, the iPhone, the clothing collected, and all testing done thereon, were the direct result of the Defendant's presence at the Grapevine Police Department on the date of this interview and had he not been there, these items would not have been obtained by consent or otherwise. And if he were in custodial custody, I still find that the consent was freely and voluntarily given, because there is no rule that says you can't get a consent to search from a person who's in jail, as long as it's freely and voluntarily provided.

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As far as the specifics, in all fairness, I'm not sure this hearing is exactly the time and place to go in -- every little statement made during the course of all these interviews or the things that out of 403 or other issues may or may not need to be trimmed because the context might be misunderstood, I'm not going to make a ruling on that. I'm making a constitutional and statutory ruling on their admissibility. But, Joetta, just like the situation, you come to the door and "The little old lady said you have a drug lab in your garage. Do you mind if we look to calm their 80-year-old fear," and you say no, you have a right to say no, but I'm not sure you'd have a right to have that same "no" barred. But I'd be willing to look at the issues on the discussion of the consent and the what, and there might be pieces that maybe under 403 might be more confusing. I'm not saying that clearly at this time because I don't have an objection before me on that basis. MS. KEENE: Well, I did object on 403. THE COURT: Well, but it's not line-itemed and I can't shotgun a 403 to everything in those papers. You'll have to be more specific.

> KAREN B. MARTINEZ OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

MR. ROUSSEAU: Your Honor, there was a

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portion in there we didn't really discuss.
detective asked, "Have you ever been arrested before,"
and there's a conversation about that. We will
obviously be deleting that before --
            THE COURT:
                        There's discussions about when
he was in the service, and I mixed my interviews up of
what was a post-arrest discussion versus the pre-arrest
discussion on that he was getting out of the service and
he didn't care and everything was dropped there.
are issues throughout that may be on independent legal
basis to those addressed today under 38.22, 38.23,
Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment, Sixth Amendment, U.S.
Constitution, Article 1, Section 9, Section 10, which is
the legal basis of everything before me, as I
understand.
            Is that correct, Ms. Keene?
            MS. KEENE: That is, Judge.
                                         That was
beautiful.
           I have one question for you.
            THE COURT:
                        Hold on. Those basis, the
motion to suppress as a matter of law is overruled as to
the matters I have directly addressed in this record.
And at the time evidence is brought to court,
biologicals, DNA swabs, things other than the photos
that are in evidence today, if there is anything that
either side believes is covered by this motion that was
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collected as a direct result of these consents, independent of the auto issue where the owner gave an independent consent, which would be addressed separately, if before they're offered, as long as they're identified for the record outside the jury's presence that these are issues that -- "we are in agreement or disagreement" -- were covered by Court's prior ruling. And I'll tell you, "Yes, it was and the ruling stands and is a running objection," or "No. didn't have a chance to address that." Or the other side can say, "No. We think this is independent of a prior ruling of the Court." But I will give you a record to make sure there's no piece of evidence that slips through this trial. Because y'all had the professionalism and courtesy to the court reporter for storage and other reasons not to bring every little possible item in here today, I will make sure you have a record, as the items are marked for trial on the merits, as to whether this motion covered it or not, outside the jury's presence. So now you may... MS. KEENE: How do you want us to address the 403s? You said you wanted us to line-item, like submit these sections?

THE COURT: What I think probably you need

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to do on the 403s, I'd get a clean copy of the motion,
I'd get together and if you're in agreement with the
things, like "have you ever been in trouble before,"
other events involving third parties, of throwing
phones, of breaking things, stuff -- if it's something
that's motive, then it might come in and I can rule.
Since I don't know the big picture that the trial
lawyers on both sides know, of legal theories, of
defense or prosecution -- I can sense through all these
interviews there are two women and two babies and
neither would probably be happy with the other.
could be other events that might directly relate to a
state of mind of the deceased or the accused that might
be admissible. There might be things that are just
things that happened that the officer wants to pursue to
decide is this a person of interest or a suspect.
Anything y'all agree to remove, take it out. Anything
you can't agree to remove, you can mark on the
transcripts and say here's what our objection is and
why, and you'll have a clean record without having to
play the tape, and I can address that prior to trial at
a mutually convenient time.
                        Including the "no" on the
            MS. KEENE:
consent?
                                                     The
            THE COURT: Well, on the consent, yeah.
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"no" on the consent, my opinion right now is that's like "can we come in your house" and you say no. I'm willing to reconsider that based on law that addresses a noncustodial refusal to cooperate, where someone walks up to you on the street and says, "Hey, buddy, will you talk to us? We'd really like to clear this up," and you say no. The time and place and circumstances are very specific, as to whether that's just a fact that you said no because you're an old fart -- pardon me -- or you don't understand or because you're trying to obstruct There are all these different rules and iustice. circumstances that are sometimes admissible and sometimes it's not, and I would like to look at specific cases before I rule on whether that comes out.

MS. KEENE: Okay.

THE COURT: But the general conversation is admitted. If there are certain particular parts -- I think if it's not custodial, it's just the conversation. But the difference between allegedly invoking a Fourth Amendment right and being punished for it versus refusing to waive it and being punished for it, the refusing to waive is crystal clear. The invoking part is not as crystal clear if you just say, "I don't want to talk to you because I have a Fifth Amendment right," and if you throw that out in a conversation, it's not

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    insulated versus if you say, "I don't want to talk,"
    after you're advised of that right.
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                And having said that, even if this is a
    noncustodial conversation, there is the additional legal
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    issue both sides can look at, that they warned him of
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    his rights whether they had to or not and if you warn
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    someone of their rights and then they say, "Well, I
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    don't want to talk" or "I want to lawyer up," or
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    anything else, can it be used against them even if you
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    didn't have to warn them of their rights after you tell
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    them something and then is it a lie if it wasn't --
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    didn't apply.
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                This is a little gray and so on those
    specific line-item details, if you will, and deletions,
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    I'd want to look at a little more law before I make
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    those kind of rulings, because this is kind of a hybrid
    record.
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                All right. Anything else on that?
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                MS. KEENE: There's nothing else from us,
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    Judge.
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                MR. ROUSSEAU:
                                No, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right. Off the record.
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                (Discussion off the record)
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                THE COURT: On the record, real quick.
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                The State indicates they intend to present
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their motion on discovery of defense experts. So y'all
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    have until tomorrow morning to decide for in-house use
    only or testimonial, and you can make your decision and
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    let me know in the morning.
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                 We'll be in recess until tomorrow at 9:00
    o'clock.
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                 (Pretrial Hearing concluded at 1:45 p.m.)
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COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 1 THE STATE OF TEXAS 2 COUNTY OF TARRANT 3 I, Karen B. Martinez, Official Court Reporter in and 4 5 for the 372nd District Court of Tarrant County, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing 6 7 contains a true and correct transcription of all 8 portions of evidence and other proceedings requested in 9 writing by counsel for the parties to be included in 10 this volume of the Reporter's Record, in the 11 above-styled and numbered cause, all of which occurred 12 in open court or in chambers and were reported by me. 13 I further certify that this Reporter's Record of the 14 proceedings truly and correctly reflects the exhibits, 15 if any, admitted by the respective parties. 16 I further certify that the total cost for the 17 preparation of this Reporter's Record is located at the 18 end of Volume 21. 19 WITNESS MY OFFICIAL HAND this the 30th day of March, 20 2015. /s/ Karen B. Martinez 21 22 Karen B. Martinez, Texas CSR 6735 Expiration Date: 12/31/2015 23 Official Court Reporter 372nd District Court 24 Tarrant County, Texas (817)884 - 299625 kbmartinez@tarrantcountv.com